Red Press Bazaar Opens at Madison Sq. Garden Tomorrow Night; Tom Mann to Speak at 8 P.M.

Get Your Unit, Union Local, Branch or Club to Challenge Another Group in Raising Subs for the Daily Worker!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
Eastern New York—Partly cloudy; probably local showers Thursday.

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DEPUTY SHERIFFS OPEN FIRE ON AMBRIDGE, PA., STEEL PICKETS

Delegate Challenges Burocracy at A. F. of L. Convention

DENY RANK AND FILE DELEGATES ADMISSION TO FEDERATION MEET

That Big Insurgent Movement Is Spreading Throughout Country Is Shown in Remarks; Weinstock Ejected from Hotel

From Our Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Louis Weinstock, Secretary of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance, and the rank and file delegation, elected by the conference, were refused the right to appear and present their program to the Federation Convention this morning. They were greeted by William Murphy of the Washington Crime Prevention Bureau, acting as Sergeant of arms for this "Parliament of Labor."

The ballroom balcony was closed to visitors and at the rear entrance "Charly the Greek" and Postello of the "Red Squad" were posted to repel anyone who looked like a worker. An assorted collection of detectives and Department of Justice Operatives were located at strategic points in the grand ballroom and in and around the Willard Hotel.

Weinstock was roughly handled and pushed back into the elevator, but the statement of the conference of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance was thrown to a number of spectators and grabbed up eagerly. Many visitors in the lobby congratulated and shook hands with him.

Delegate Walks Out.

Reuben Suny, official delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention in the Willard Hotel, strode out of the meeting from which the rank and file representatives were excluded and indignantly announced that he will make a fight for them on the floor.

"The program which those brothers tried to present today will come before the entire A. F. of L. Convention," Suny asserted. "I'll take it there and fight for it—and I expect a lot of support from other delegates."

A Strike Leader.

Suny represented the Cleaners, Dyers, Spotters and Pressers' Union No. 18233, of Philadelphia. Youthful and militant, he led his fellow workers, last August, in a strike which completely shut down the Philadelphia Pressing Shops and won all demands by the 1,800 workers, including full recognition of their union.

He protested against bureaucratic tactics of A. F. of L. leaders, asserted that their system of apportioning votes in conventions is unjust to the rank and file delegations. He said that he will speak on resolutions embodying the rank and file program when the official conventions' resolutions committee reports next week. He has introduced these resolutions already.

"Are in Good Standing."

"Those excluded brothers were A. F. of L. members in good standing, representing more than 1,200 local unions with about 200,000 members," Suny continued. "They were prevented from even entering the convention hall—and by police and thugs acting on behalf of A. F. of L. lead-

(Continued on Page Two)

McAdoo Wants U. S. to Recognize the Soviet Union Now

"Everybody Naturally Has Job in Moscow," Says Senator

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Senator William G. McAdoo of California has been strengthened in his conviction that the United States should recognize the Soviet Union by his visit to Moscow, according to an interview printed in a Paris newspaper.

"Moscow is the busiest place I have seen in a long while," said the Senator. "The streets are full of people, all occupied and apparently happy. Everybody, naturally, has a job."

"Run Their Own Country"

"What is more, they seem to believe that they run their own country, that they are protected against impoverished old age, and that their state is better than it was under the Czars.

"I went to the opera and was amazed at the audience. They were the proletariat, yet all were decently dressed.

"I believe," McAdoo added, "that recognition would provide machinery to expedite the trade we now have with the Soviet Union. I can see no reason to withhold recognition. It will enable us to extend credits which will promote our business there."

Fascist Trend in Speech of Perkins Welcomed by Green

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The clearest formulation yet of the fascist tendencies inherent in the N. R. A. was made by Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor in Roosevelt's Cabinet, speaking to the American Federation of Labor Convention now in session here. She said: "The greatest opportunity lies in the integration of labor with the modern state."

President Green of the A. F. of L. gave another clear statement of the policy of the A. F. of L., saying, in reply: "Together we will endeavor to make the N. R. A. a full and complete success."

TUUL Urges Unity to A.F.L. Convention in Miners' Strike

Joint Support Will Force Operators to Yield to Demands

NEW YORK.—The National Board of the Trade Union Unity League addressed a telegram to the 53rd Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. calling for a united front in defense of the miners and steel workers' strikes.

The message is also addressed to a number of national labor organizations. The full text of the telegram is:

To the fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Copy to the A.F.L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

Copy to the striking miners of Pennsylvania, care of Ryan, Uniontown.

Copy to the National Miners Union.

The Trade Union Unity League greets the striking miners of Pennsylvania in their determined fight for the right of the miners to organize and for the recognition of the union of their choice, in this case, the United Mine Workers of America. All labor is heartened by the heroic and militant struggle of the miners who are holding steadfast despite the provocations of the powerful operators and steel trust, the strikebreaking efforts of the NRA officials and the open alliance of the Lewis, Murray, Fagan, Feeny leadership of the UMWA with the operators and the government in an effort to break the miners' strike. The miners in their fight are blazing the road for all labor and deserve the utmost support of all organized and unorganized workers throughout the country. The Trade Union Unity League is giv-

(Continued on Page 2)

Barbusse's Appeal for "Daily" Stirs Workers

NEW YORK.—Martha and John Aswelt, of this city, responded among the first to the appeal by Henri Barbusse for support of the Daily Worker. They sent in $5, with the following letter:

"In answer to belover and respected Comrade Barbusse's appeal, please find five dollars enclosed for our splendid "Daily Worker."

The contribution was sent on the same day, Barbusse's appeal appeared in the "Daily," yesterday.

Barbusse, Tom Mann, Hathaway, Speak at Phila. Meet Friday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—Henri Barbusse, noted French Communist writer and world leader in the fight against imperialist war; Tom Mann, veteran militant laborite of England, and Clarence Hathaway will speak at a meeting Friday evening called to hear the report of the Philadelphia delegates to the recent U. S. Congress Against War.

Other speakers will be David H. H. Felix of the Socialist Party, Rabbi H. Fineshriber, as well as a number of rank and file delegates to the Congress.

The meeting is being held at Turnegemeinde Hall, Broad and Columbia Avenue.

Will Place Jobless in New York City on Basket Rations

"Such Diet Will Cause Scurvy," Packinghouse Worker Writes

NEW YORK.—Food basket rations as relief to the unemployed, which is proposed in the Roosevelt program, will be carried into effect here this winter, according to the announcement of Mayor O'Brien. Families who had to get along on the miserable Home Relief Bureau "grocery order" will now have to forego even the right of selecting their food, and live on regimented rations decided on by welfare officials.

This plan has been used for a considerable time in Pennsylvania. Tremendous opposition was developed against it by the unemployed. Families of various nationalities who are used to certain foods were compelled to live on diets which are totally unpalatable to them. Besides, the food is usually of the lowest quality and totally inadequate to satisfy the needs of the unemployed.

The quality of the food which will be distributed by the federal government for use here is described by a packing-house worker in a letter to the Daily Worker. He says: "The meat saved is not being cured in the regular fashion employed by the packers for light sides of pork, which is a pickle cure. Instead it is being given a dry salt cure, that is, the salt is rubbed into the meat before being put into a pile. As the sides are thin they soon become so thoroughly saturated with the salt that nobody will care to eat it."

Causes Blood Disease

He then adds: "In fact, a continued diet of such meat would probably cause scurvy, a dangerous blood disease."

This is the sort of food which the unemployed are to be treated to this winter.

While promising food distribution, the mayor kept totally silent as to the plight of the thousands of families who face eviction this winter. The Home Relief Bureau has practically stopped distributing rent checks.

The Unemployed Councils condemned "the food basket rations which aim to still further lower the standards of the workers."

The Council continues to mobilize the masses to struggle for the Workers' Relief Ordinance and for unemployment insurance. The ordinance would provide a minimum of "$7 weekly in cash" to every unemployed person and "$5 per week for each dependent." The relief ordinance is endorsed by the Communist Party in its municipal election program.

Tom Mann Is Not A "Tired Radical"

TOM MANN is nearing his 80th year. At the age of 9, he went to work in the English coal pits. Practically all his life he has been active in the class struggle.

As far back of 1889, he led the English dock workers on strike that tied up ports all over the world. Twenty years ago he toured the United States to rouse the American workers against their oppressors.

Only recently at 77 years of age, he led a hunger march in London and was jailed by the British imperialists.

* * *

WHO could blame Tom Mann if he were to say, "Comrades, I am old, I am tired, let me rest!"

Many who have done much less than he have said this. Many have said and have written, "I am a tired radical," as an excuse for inactivity in the class struggle.

* * *

WHEN Tom Mann was told about the Red Press Bazaar opening this Friday in Madison Square Garden; when he was told how badly money was needed for the DAILY WORKER; when he was told that the Bazaar will raise funds for the revolutionary press, what did Mann say? That he had to rest before rushing to Washington to speak there on the same night?

Tom Mann immediately offered to come to the Bazaar, to speak in the Garden at 8 p. m. Immediately after his speech he will have to hasten to the station to catch the train for Washington.

* * *

TOM MANN has joined with another veteran revolutionary, Henri Barbusse, to help keep the "Daily" on its feet, so that it can continue mobilizing, organizing the American workers against their oppressors.

Both of these aged veterans have become shock brigadiers in the $40,000 drive to keep the DAILY WORKER ALIVE.

Both of them are fighters. THEY ARE NOT "TIRED RADICALS."

We ask you to support the efforts of these valiant champions of the working class. HAVE YOU DONATED? HAS YOUR ORGANIZATION DONATED? HAVE YOU ASKED YOUR FRIENDS, YOUR FELLOW WORKERS IN THE SHOP TO DONATE?

Do this today. Use the coupon below.

Wednesday's receipts	$374.96
Previous Total	4,269.61
TOTAL TO DATE	$4,644.59

Editor, Daily Worker,
50 E. 13th St., New York City.

I ANSWER TOM MANN'S OPPEAL

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

Amount $.....

Trio Escape from Welfare Island Via Subway Tunnel

Prison Was Scene of James Matthews Murder; Harlem Workers Plan Mass Trial Oct. 15

NEW YORK.—The Welfare Island penitentiary, known as "The School for Crime," lost three of its inmates today when a yet-unidentified trio escaped from the prison through a subway tube.

This is the place where James Matthews, young North Carolina Negro, was wantonly murdered by a guard last fall—as exposed in recent issues of the Daily Worker.

While the Tammany district attorney's office and Harold Z. Medalie, U. S. Attorney, continue to make vague promises that they will "continue the investigation" into the Matthews case, Harlem workers are proceeding with plans for a mass trial of all officials responsible. The trial is scheduled to take place Oct. 15.

Responding to an alarm, sent out for the escaped prisoners, scores of policemen rushed into the tunnels in the belief that the fugutives were hiding somewhere in the municipal subway.

The escaped prisoners made their escape from Welfare Island through one of the many tunnels leading to the subway 100 feet beneath the surface of the East River.

When they encountered a subway foreman as they were walking toward Manhattan the latter demanded to know what they were doing there. The I. R. T. straw-boss was promptly bowled over by the prisoners, who ran ahead.

Mine Picket Killed.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 4.—Frank Stadler, a miner picketing the non-union Starburn Coal Co. mine here, was today killed when he was deliberately run over by an automobile driven by Crede Fitzpatrick, mine superintendent.

War 'Games' With Plane and Ship Acted in Pacific

NAVAL DRILL GROUNDS, off Southern California.—War maneuvers were "played" today in the Pacific.

Most of the Nation's sea defense units—120 war vessels and 250 fighting aircraft—were engaged in the Pacific beyond San Clemente and Catalina Islands.

The forces were divided into two sections. One represented a powerful fleet from across the Pacific, and the other a defense group.

Today the maneuvers were practice. Tomorrow they may be grim reality.

Torgler Proves He Wasn't in Reichstag When Fire Broke Out

Van der Lubbe Says He Set Fire Himself

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 4 (via Zurich, Switzerland).—The Reichstag fire trial re-opened today, after five days' adjournment, with Ernst Torgler, Communist Reichstag leader, on the stand.

Torgler stated that he left the Reichstag building at 8:20 p.m. on February 27, or nearly an hour before the incendiary fire broke out.

"Prosecution witnesses say they saw you in the building at 8:40," said Presiding Judge Buenger, in an effort to bolster the Nazi case, but Torgler maintained that he was eating in a restaurant when the fire broke out.

Torgler scotched the Nazi lies that he had been seized by the police, proving that he went to police headquarters the very next morning to protest against Nazi charges that the Communists had set the Reichstag on fire.

The police manhandling of George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist defendant, last Friday, was read into the trial record when Judge Buenger introduced a telegram signed by Leo Gallagher, Chicago attorney, and several other foreign lawyers, protesting against such police brutality in the courtroom.

Buenger declared that "there had been no manhandling" and expressed "extreme regret" that the protest telegram had been sent, but Dimitroff arose and said, "I was knocked down and removed by force," when he tried to speak to a Bulgarian lawyer whom the court had refused to accept as his trial counsel.

Marinus van der Lubbe, half-witted Nazi tool, stubbornly insisted that he had set the Reichstag on fire alone when he resumed the stand. Judge Buenger tried to get him to say that Torgler had helped him, but van der Lubbe said that he hadn't even seen Torgler in the Reichstag, or at any time previously.

Buenger: "Is Torgler completely unknown to you?"

Van der Lubbe: "Yes."

Buenger: "Did you set fire to the Reichstag alone, or did anyone help you?"

Van der Lubbe: "No."

Buenger urged van der Lubbe "to tell the truth," adding: "You know the experts say it was impossible for you to have set the Reichstag on fire by yourself."

Van der Lubbe, smiling idiotically, answered, "Yes."

2 STRIKERS WOUNDED BY DUM-DUM BULLETS; 17,000 MINERS WALK OUT IN W.VA.

Will Not Go Back Until Frick Men Win; Murray's Treacherous Efforts Fail Miserably; All Miners Stand Solid

BULLETIN.

GREENBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.—Five locals of the United Mine Workers of America joined with the Walworth Foundry strikers today swelling picket lines to 4,000. State troopers opened way for the office force.

* * *

By HARRY GANNES.
(Special to the Daily Worker.)

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Oct. 4.—One scab is dying, two pickets were wounded, one with his side torn open by dum-dum bullets fired by Deputy Sheriffs at the Spang-Chalfant Mill here this morning when an attempt was made by scabs to run 200 into the mill. Spang-Chalfant workers joined the strike yesterday and with Wycoff Drawn Steel Company on strike today, the strikers ranks have been swelled to close to 5,000.

Jimmie Eagan, strike leader, president of the sub-district, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, whom scabs attacked early this morning precipitating the battle, told his story to the Daily Worker:

"Seven o'clock this morning, these fellows who were going to bust the line, mobilized across the street from the plant. I went across to speak to them to stay out. They were very ugly, moving to gang me. They made a rush for me. Picket line came running up armed with clubs and sticks. The leader of the scabs took a punch at me. At that time there were more scabs than pickets, as they chose the weak spot in the line. But the picket line answered the attack and drove into them.

"At the plant, deputy sheriffs were standing with their rifles ready, holding their fire, waiting to see the outcome of the melee. When they saw the scabs driven back, they started shooting first tear gas, then hot lead."

Luke Starchenko, member of Unemployed Council of McKees Rocks, who was on the picket line, fell to the sidewalk with a dum-dum bullet in his side. When scabs ran back, Alton Curry, one of their group, was left on the ground with severe, possibly head wounds. A son of one of the pickets was slightly wounded by gunfire. After fighting, picket lines tightened up, refusing to leave the mill gates even for a moment to participate in a meeting.

Use Dum-Dum Bullets

Sheriff Charles L. O'Loughlin, Beaver County, admitted that bullets fired—and the only ones came from the mill guards—were dum-dum, hollowed at one end, calculated to spread and mangle the victim.

"I don't know who fired shots," he said. "Don't put me on the spot because I'm looking for them."

Justifying the murderous attack, Barton, vice-president of the company, said: "Protection of our property is in the hands of deputy sheriffs. Any shooting that was done was done by deputies."

John L. Meldon, Secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, who visited Ambridge, immediately after the shooting with the correspondent of the Daily Worker, declared:

Barton Responsible

"We charge Barton with responsibility for this murderous assault. Picketing was peaceful, and this attack was made deliberately to run in scabs and keep strike from spreading to other mills. Men are fighting for their jobs. Picketing will be increased and more mills will be pulled out to win demands."

There is every likelihood now that the largest mill in Beaver Valley, American Bidge Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, will be pulled out on strike within the next few days. Plans are being worked out to strike Jones and Laughlin plant in Alequippa, which is a virtual feudal castle, surrounded by a moat and reached by only one narrow bridge, now guarded at every vantage point by machine gunners.

Five hundred members of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in Carnegie Steel Corporation plant, Duquesne, Pa., employing 8,000 men, voted to call a strike by Monday. This key plant, and together with Clairton plant will lead to a virtual shutdown of the entire steel industry in Beaver Valley.

Two thousand workers at the Aluminum Co. of America at New Kensington, members of an A. F. of L. Federal Union, are planning a strike against the Mellon controlled corporation.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.—Miners following the lead of Fayette

(Continued on page 2)

Hold Conference in Illinois for Jobless Insurance

Police Bar Delegation From Legislature

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—Carl Lockner, state chairman of the Unemployed Council, was arrested here today, while heading a delegation of fifteen to the state governor and the state legislature to present the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. The delegation was met at the state house by state police and barred from entrance.

The unemployed conference opened this morning with 136 delegates representing 38,000 organized workers. There were delegates from local unions of the Progressive Miners of America, the UMWA, Unemployed Councils, Unemployed Leagues, Unemployed Unions, the Trade Union Unity League, the Communist Party, the rank and file of the Socialist Party. Lockner made the report dealing with the need for and the progress of the campaign for unemployment insurance.

The convention unanimously endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and adopted an organizational plan for the carrying on of the campaign. This convention passed a resolution greeting the workers of Cuba and demanding the withdrawal immediately of all armed forces of the U. S. from Cuba.

Herndon New Trial Appeal Is Up Today

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4.—Ben Davis, Jr., and John Geer, Negro attorneys of Atlanta, representing the International Labor Defense will appear before the Georgia Supreme Court here today to make application for a new trial for Angelo Herndon, 20-year-old Negro unemployed organizer who has been sentenced to 18-20 years on the chain gang.

Herndon, now confined in the Fulton Towers Prison, one of the oldest and worst prisons in the South, has already served nearly a year, pending the fight for a new trial for him.

DEATH OF 75 JOBLESS WORKERS IN LOS ANGELES FIRE CALLED MURDER

Unemployed Forced Labor Crew Is Trapped When Ordered, Under Protest, to Extinguish Blaze in Canyon in Griffith Park

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 4.—"Involuntary suicide!"

This is how Fire Chief Ralph Scott characterized the burning to death of between 50 and 75 unemployed workers who were yesterday trapped while carrying out orders, under protest, to extinguish a blaze in a box-like canyon in Griffith Park here. Nearly 100 jobless workers were injured, and many of these may not live.

All the victims of this needless tragedy are martyrs to the "rugged individualism" program of the Roosevelt administration which substitutes forced labor for unemployment insurance.

Their bodies burned to a crisp—many of them beyond recognition—the workers lost their lives after a foreman had ordered them to extinguish a blaze in the canyon.

"It was compelling these men to commit suicide," said the Los Angeles fire chief, "to send them into a walled-in canyon whose entrance was blocked by raging flames and whose only other means of exit was a winding cowpath up the wall of the ravine."

Thirty-six charred bodies have been recovered, but there are at least 20 more still laying in the deep ravine, county officials said.

Although the order to enter the blazing inferno was given by a foreman—a "straw boss"—responsibility for the wanton murder of these unemployed workers clearly lies with the administrators of the Roosevelt "relief" program.

Nearly 4,000 jobless men had been engaged in Reconstruction Finance work on the roads of the park, and when news of the fire spread through the city, hundreds of relatives crowded about the county morgue and hastily-improvised mortuary.

The bodies of the victims were so badly burned, that not a single victime of the fire had been recognized this morning.

According to reports of survivors, the men had been ordered to extinguish a small fire in the mineral wells canyon, and hundreds streamed in. Deep in the canyon a small area was burning. There was little or no wind, the flames and smoke from the burning scrub oak shooting straight upward.

Suddenly, however, a wind whipped down into the canyon, and fanned the blaze into a roaring furnace. In a few seconds, the nearly 1,500 men who had entered were frantically scrambling up the steep sides of the canyon.

"Go down and smack it out with your shovels," a foreman ordered the men when he saw the fire.

Doctors today told hair-raising stories of wild attacks by burned, crazed workers upon would-be rescuers.

"Don't touch me! Don't touch me!" shouted a man who was brought in screaming. He seized a shovel and tried to beat those who were trying to aid him.

Another worker told of seeing one of his companions drop a huge rock on his head, to fall unconscious in the path of the flames, and thus die "without pain."

Exhausted and still terror-stricken as a result of their experiences, survivors described the horrors of the fire. One of them, Wilfred Singleton, told of seeing the ground dotted with bodies and heard the piercing shrieks of men who fell and couldn't get up.

"Sometimes I tripped and would put out my hands to break my fall and I would feel the hot clothing of a dead man."

Noel Gregg, another survivor, said that he saw three men on the ground, their heads down. The flames were getting them. My tongue began to swell and I thought my eyes would pop out of my head. I heard a terrible scream and I fainted."

The men dropped one by one, W. E. Woods said. "They would crawl a little way and then lie still. Then the fire would catch up with them."

The inevitable whitewashing of responsible high officials and the selection of a few minor "goats" loom as the only consequences of this criminal tragedy.

DELEGATION MAKES BOLAN ISSUE STATEMENT TO PRESS

Committee of 25 Negro Workers Demand Halt of Lynch Terror in New York Area Incited by Police and Press

NEW YORK.—Police Commissioner Bolan is suave. A committee of 25 workers, representing Harlem working class organizations and led by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, protesting the lynch incitement by the press and police, called on Bolan yesterday at 10 o'clock in Police Department headquarters, and, unlike the Mayor, he saw them promptly.

The delegation was the same which Mayor O'Brien kept waiting in the City Hall park for five hours on Tuesday, from 11 in the morning into the late afternoon.

The committee demanded an official denial through the press by Commissioner Bolan on the supposed gorilla man prowling through Central Park," and the official denial of the verbal statement of Bolan that he had not issued orders for police to bring "the gorilla man in dead or alive." If Bolan would not issue this official denial the committee demanded his immediate resignation.

Commissioner Bolan promptly began to usher out the delegation.

But the committee was insistent and finally victorious. The delegation of 25 workers made Commissioner Bolan come through with the statement they demanded.

Press reporters were called in after the delegation left the office, and Bolan spoke to them as follows:

"The statements in the press in connection with the Central Park case, quoting me as saying that I led 100 police into Central Park after the "gorilla" man and that I issued orders to take him dead or alive, and that orders were issued to the effect that colored men and white women who walk together should be arrested, is not true. I made no such statements and am not responsible for them.

"The committee asked me if I would take any action against the press. I said 'No,' that I would not, but that I would issue a denial to the press and ask them to publish it."

Commissioner Bolan pleaded ignorance of the many instances of segregation and discrimination in New York City, and protested that he believed in equality, and that "the law will be enforced impartially against white and Negro, Jew and Gentile alike, showing no discrimination against anyone whether representing a political party or not."

When the committee pointed out that Cyril Briggs had been arrested for accompanying a Negro woman, because they thought that he was white, he stated that was a violation of the law, and they should never have been arrested. "I would certainly not have arrested them."

When the committee stated that they would hold mass meetings and demonstrations, protesting strongly against the lynch wave that is sweeping over New York, in spite of the police and suave denials of the police department, Commissioner Bolan stated that he would advise them strongly against just such "resistance."

Bolan found himself facing Negro workers, who, instead of allowing themselves to be interrogated and intimidated, demanded immediate withdrawal of the lynch order of the department which was published in the New York Journal of Sept. 5, and picked up by the other papers.

The committee, headed by Herman MacKawain, chairman of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, stated that while the words of Commissioner Bolan were grandiose and fine, still they were just words. "We've already seen the action of the police department in Harlem. Mass meetings and demonstrations, which Commissioner Bolan so strongly advises us against, will continue to take place in Harlem until it is perfectly safe and possible for Negro and white workers to walk through the streets together, and until Negro workers will not be insulted and beaten and 'gorilla man' hurled at them through the lynch incentives of the local press."

The committee, protesting the lynch spirit whipped into being by the police and press, reported to workers assembled in Lafayette Hall.

Besides seeing Mayor O'Brien and Police Commissioner Bolan the committee also called on Alderman J. Baldwin, Republican representative, on Tuesday. This scared O'Brien into seeing the committee, since he was afraid that the Democratic votes of Harlem would go Republican in the coming elections. Baldwin refused to issue a statement to the press, on the grounds that he had insufficient evidence.

The committee of 25 Negro workers will today see candidate for Mayor, McKee.

Preparations of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights are going ahead for the mass public trial on the Matthews murder in Welfare Island prison. This campaign to open the books on the Matthews case is one of the key demands of this committee, and the demands against lynch incitement are part of the campaign to open the books on the Welfare Island case, and prosecute the murderers.

Shoe Workers Defy Terror, Join Strike

15 Arrested at the I. Miller Shop

NEW YORK.—The shoe strike continues to gain more workers in its ranks with the strike declared yesterday at the Benjamin Schwartz Shoe Shop in Brooklyn. Production at the Jacob and Son Shoe Shop was badly crippled today when the entire crew of the fifth floor joined other strikers of the same plant. Despite police intimidation of pickets for blocks around the shop, and the display of NRA signs, the strike is spreading inside this plant and it is expected to be closed down completely soon.

Fifteen pickets were arrested at the I. Miller shoe shop when a picket line was thrown around the plant yesterday. Five more were arrested at the Bellecraft Slipper Co.

The owners of the Dewey Shoe Repair chain fired their union help Monday but quickly retreated when workers in four of their shops came out on strike. After a half days' strike the bosses conceded all demands and signed up with the union. A mass meeting of striking shoe-repair workers is scheduled for Sunday at Irving Plaza at 10 a.m.

The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union today appealed for funds to help free the four active union members imprisoned in Jersey City on framed-up charges. Funds are urgently necessary to obtain the release of Ivanoff, Magliacano, Madoxin, and Duchin. All workers are asked to obtain collection lists from the union office to aid in freeing these workers.

City Events

Tuscaloose-Scottsboro Meet.

A Tuscaloosa-Scottsboro protest mass meeting will be held tonight (Thursday) with Robert Minor, William Patterson and Louise Thompson as speakers at Ambassador Hall, Third Avenue and Claremont Parkway, under the auspices of the Nat Turner Branch of the I. L. D.

* * *

Burroughs in Rockaway.

William Burroughs, Communist candidate for Comptroller, will speak at a large open-air meeting on the Central Square of Far Rockaway, L.I., tonight.

* * *

Symposium on Cuba.

A symposium on the revolt in Cuba will be held at Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, tomorrow night at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the New Lots, N.S.L. Earl Browder, Donald Henderson, J. Bruno, and two Cuban students, will speak.

* * *

Hitler Protest Meeting.

Yorkville units, C. P. and mass organizations of Yorkville will hold a monster protest meeting against Hitler and the Reichstag Fire Frame-Up in the Labor Temple, 84th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, tonight. This is also a mobilization meeting for the election campaign. Earl Browder, James Ford, and local candidates will speak. Admission 10 cents. Unemployed free.

* * *

Furriers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee, NTWIU, together with active floor workers and shipping clerks employed in the fur trade, will be held tonight in the office of the Union, 131 West 28th St., Room 403, at 6:30 p. m. sharp.

* * *

Meet to Protest Deportations.

A mass protest meeting will be held tonight at 66 East 4th St., 8 p. m., to protest against the deportation policy of the Roosevelt government. William Zaguliak and others wil speak.

* * *

Y.C.L. Meeting in Brooklyn.

A section membership meeting of Brooklyn, 1, Section of Y. C. L., 132 Myrtle Ave., will be held tonight. Gil Green will speak on the N. R. A.

DOWNTOWN

A Wonderful Spot for Organizations' Affairs
STUYVESANT GRILL
AND OPEN AIR
BEER TAVERN
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Police Pact With A. F. of L. Leaders Shown at Ford's

Daily Worker Writer Is Held at Request of Aide of Reilly

By CARL REEVE

EDGEWATER, N. J., Oct. 4.—Hugh V. Reilly, state organizer of the A. F. of L. of New Jersey, who is having a hard time trying to dampen the militancy of the Ford strikers here, refused to see the Daily Worker representative today, and his lieutenants, sporting large white badges on which "A.F.L. organizer" is prominently displayed, caused the arrest of the writer in front of the Ford gates today, as a "Communist agitator."

Directly across the street from the Ford gate on the Hudson River front, Reilly was holding a meeting in a hall with a few other A. F. of L. organizers. His lieutenants blocked the door. When the name Daily Worker was mentioned, the aide of Reilly, with the A. F. of L. organizers badge, trembled violently. "Reilly don't want to talk to any Communists," he said, "We have an agreement with the police to keep out all Communist agitators."

This A. F. of L. committeeman refused to give any news and refused to call out Reilly. One minute later the writer was stopped by the chief of police and three policemen. "You're a Communist agitator," he said, "and the A. F. of L. organizers just told me you're talking to the strikers. The A. F. of L. don't want you around here." After being held for some minutes, the chief of detectives assigned policeman No. 26 to escort the Daily Worker representative away from the Ford gates, and an auto load of plainclothes detectives followed the writer for two miles before finally deciding to turn back.

Why is Reilly, the A. F. of L. and the police so nervous, and afraid of a Communist talking to the strikers? Because Reilly is trying to tire out the strikers with marking time, and because the strikers are conducting a militant strike in spite of these elements. Reilly tried to limit picket lines to two hundred, and two thousand are out on the morning picket lines. Reilly tried to delay the spread of the strike, the march on Detroit, but the strikers are preparing to march. Reilly tried to follow a "gentlemanly" policy toward scabs, of which there are several hundred. But the strikers are swarming over the cliffs and are watchfully picketing in force, and are preparing to take care of the scabs in the proper militant way.

Reilly and the other A. F. of L. organizers are trying to completely control the strike in their small committee, urging the workers to leave everything in their hands. Mass picketing, militant action to clean out the scabs, rank and file control of the strike and a broader strike committee, to spread the strike quickly. These are the needs of the strikers and the program of the left wing, and Reilly and the A. F. of L., who want to break the strike, are therefore agitating against "reds."

Minor, Ford Testify This Afternoon at 2 in Trial of Dorfman

NEW YORK.—Robert Minor, candidate for Mayor on the Communist Party ticket, and James W. Ford, recent candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Communist Party ticket, will both testify this afternoon as eye-witnesses in the brutal attack upon Isadore Dorfman, young worker who was beaten and arrested in Harlem on Sept. 22 while demonstrating against the murder of James Matthews on Welfare Island.

The trial takes place this afternoon at 170 E. 121st St. at 2 p.m. Workers are urged to crowd the courtroom.

TUUL Urges Unity to A.F.L. Convention

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing full support to the fight of the miners. We make no distinction in this case as to what union the miners are fighting for.

Since the miners are fighting for the UMWA recognition, we are giving them one hundred per cent support in this fight.

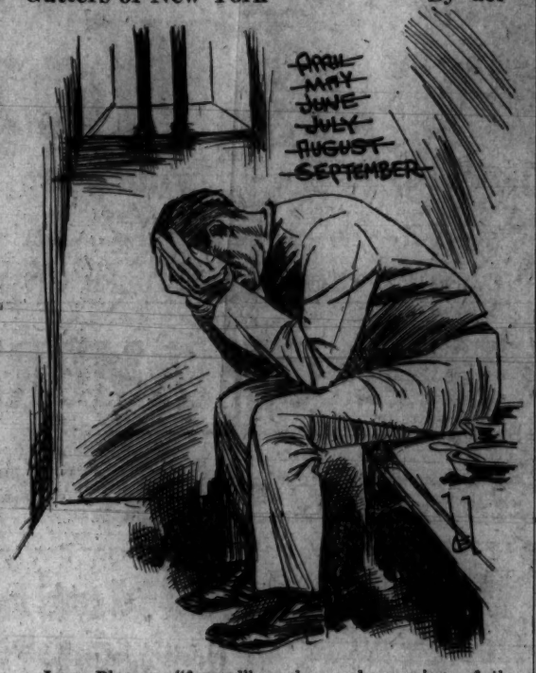
The National Miners Union, which is organizing the fight of the miners for better conditions and leading big strikes in New Mexico and Utah, is fully supporting the fight of the miners for UMWA recognition and for other demands raised by the miners.

We call upon the AFL convention to immediately endorse the strike of the miners for their just demands, to call upon all AFL organizations to support the strike of the miners, to pledge full moral and financial support for the striking miners, to repudiate the strikebreaking actions of Lewis, Muray and company, to demand from the NRA, President Roosevelt, Governor Pinchot, and all other government agencies to stop the strikebreaking actions against the miners; to withdraw all armed forces from the strike field so that the miners can carry on to victory.

We feel that such a united support to the miners on the part of all AFL organizations, Trade Union Unity League organizations, independent unions and unorganized workers will compel the stubborn employers to yield to the workers' demands and prevent the use of the armed forces that are mobilized to drown the miners' struggle in blood. All those who withhold such support will be responsible not only for weakening the strike but for all events that may transpire as a result of the bosses' provocations. A. F. of L. delegates! The A. F. of L. leaders claim four million members; now is the time to mobilize these millions together with other workers in support of the miners. Act and act immediately!

National Executive Board, Trade Union Unity League.
WM. Z. FOSTER, General Sec'y.

Gutters of New York — By del



Leon Blum, a "framed" worker and organizer of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union is away six months, yet no judge has agreed to free him on a writ of habeas corpus. Gangsters like 'Owney' Madden are taken before judges 24 hours after arrest and released.

Special Cafeteria to Serve Meals at Red Press Bazaar

NEW YORK.—A cafeteria of the most modern type is being installed in Madison Square Garden to provide delicious food at low prices to the thousands of workers expected to attend the Red Press Bazaar, which opens in the main hall of the Garden this Friday, 4 p.m.

The opening of the bazaar, which will continue Saturday and Sunday, will mark the first mass appearance of Tom Mann, 77-year old British labor leader, on his present visit to this country. Mann will speak at 8 p.m. sharp.

Additional speakers will include Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, and Moissaye Olgin, noted Jewish writer.

Thousands of valuable articles, among them jewelry, furs, dresses, musical instruments to mention only a few, which have been donated to the bazaar, will be on sale at low prices.

The International Chorus of 1,000 workers, under the direction of J. Schaeffer, and all the Workers Dance Groups will stage an unusual program of entertainment.

Arranged for the benefit of the Red Press, including the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit, and the Young Worker, the bazaar will afford the thousands of workers of New York City the chance to help their press, to have a good time and to obtain many valuable bargains.

Delegate Challenges A.F.L. Bureaucracy

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ers who not only listen to but invite into their midst such people as Red Cross officials and Chamber of Commerce officers.

"I have only one vote in the convention. I am one of the 318 delegates who have only one vote a piece, and who represent State Federations of Labor, Federal Unions and Central Labor Councils, having a total, unquestionably of more than 1,000,000 dues paying members of the A. F. of L. against these 318 votes, John L. Lewis alone casts 3,000 votes. Lewis claims to represent only around 250,000 members. Think of it—3,000 votes for 250,000 and 318 votes for 1,000,000.

Supposed Representatives.

"This system of apportioning votes is one method by which control of the A. F. L. is kept in the hands of the bureaucracy under the mask of 'democracy.' The heads of International Unions, such as Lewis, supposedly speak for the entire membership of the unions, but as a matter of fact and record, they are much further away from the rank and file than are officials of Central Labor Councils, State Federations and Federal Unions. In fact, it is well known that revolts in the A. F. of L. generally start in Central Labor Bodies. 'Supposed' is right for the International Union Officials 'speaking for the rank and file.'

"Those 318 delegates from Central Labor bodies know these facts. They know that the delegation excluded today brought a program vital to the interests of the A. F. of L. membership. Although these delegates are intimidated by the bureaucracy, I feel certain many of them will fight.

"Of course, the usual 'red scare' was raised against the rank and file delegation. Well, I have no idea how many of them are Communists—I'd guess two or three. But this much I know: They represented 1,200 unions which are not Communist unions, but unions of workers who feel that the present leadership of the A. F. of L. does not represent its own dues-paying membership. Furthermore, whether or not these brothers are Communists or what not, has nothing to do with the case, since the very A. F. of L. constitution specifically guarantees against any discrimination on the grounds of political views."

All resolutions adopted by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance have been introduced and are printed in Tuesday's and Wednesday's convention proceedings. This assures that they will be the subject of some debate on the floor, although Woll, Chairman of the Resolution Committee and Victor A. Olander, Secretary of Resolutions' Committee, expert stranglers of membership protest, will do their best to bury them.

A resolution for exemption of unemployed from dues, sponsored by the Kenosha Central Labor Council, shows that this is considered a vital issue in many parts of the country.

Resolutions before convention now include withdrawal of A. F. of L. officials from N.R.A., no discrimination against Negroes, exemption of unemployed from dues, abolition of racketeering gangsterism, for compulsory Federal Unemployment Insurance, for mass violation of the injunction, and lowering initiation fees of Federal Labor Unions, and against Hitlerism.

No resolution for or against recognition of the Soviet Union appears in the printed proceedings. It seems that officialdom this year is trying to dodge this issue, although convention rumor is that Woll will insist on making his usual National Civic Federation speech against recognition. Senator King, in his address to the convention, also managed to work in a reference to "the enslavement of workers" in the Soviet Union.

This convention has the largest representation from the lower organizations in years. There are some 320 delegates from Federal labor unions, State Federations and Central Labor Councils—the nearest thing to rank and file representation possible with the present form of organization.

From remarks and discussions among groups of these delegates it is evident that a big insurgent movement is forming, not in this convention, but among the membership throughout the country.

The presence of officials like Hansen, president of the New York Carpenters District Council and a power in the building trades council, at the rank and file meeting last night, accompanied by a bodyguard; the extreme measures taken against the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance Conference delegation by Green, shows that there is great fear of a central leadership of this wide, but scattered, opposition developing. This is Banquo's ghost at the N.R.A. victory feast that this convention is supposed to be.

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 14.

Deputy Sheriffs Fire on Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

County strikers today stood solid, preventing any return to work movement in face of threats that their strike was a rebellion against the government and that all strikers would be outlawed by U.M.W.A. officials. Over 125,000 workers in the Steel and Coal are on strike now in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, with steel strikes spreading and the coal miners determined to pull the Carnegie Steel Mill at Clearton, Pa., as well as to stick out until unqualified victory.

Seventeen thousand miners in Logan county, southern West Virginia, came out on strike today, against the coal code agreement.

Efforts by Murray to split the strikers' ranks failed miserably when Vesta Mines No. 4 and 5 workers took the lead, followed by scores of other mines and voted to stay out on strike until two days after Frick men win union recognition.

The strategy of Lewis, Murray, Feeny was to isolate Frick miners by sending others back to work, then opening a reign of terror by Pinchot and Roosevelt. All miners rebuked this attempt and are out solid with not the slightest break in their ranks even among those who already have union recognition.

The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, admitting its previous stories about return to work lies, now says the mine strikers stand pat. Soft coal region's holiday strikers stood pat today for recognition of their union as unmoved by their union chief's command to return to work as they were by their plans.

Murray and U.M.W.A. district presidents have sent runners to miners, officially outlawing the strike that was an outlaw strike from its inception.

Mills Stay Shut in Paterson as Picket Lines Stand Guard

Strikers' Delegates Do Not See Wagner

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 4.—The United National Strike Committee delegation tried to present the strikers' demands to Senator Wagner yesterday in New York and were told by his secretary that he was out of town. The Senator had met with a number of manufacturers on the silk strike situation, but was apparently unable to accomplish anything. He is reported to have scheduled meetings with New Jersey Congressmen for further efforts to break the strike.

Mass picket lines around the Paterson Dye Houses early this morning completely stopped several small shops from opening. All mills and dye plants in the strike area remain tightly shut.

Thousands of dye strikers jammed the hall at 612 River St., Paterson, to hear Martin Russak yesterday. Seven hundred Lodi strikers crowded Passaic Hall and were addressed by Moe Brown. Rank and file strikers, both men and women, spoke at both meetings.

The organizational work of the National Textile Workers Union is developing rapidly. Large numbers of workers of the huge Textile Dye Plant, which the A. F. of L. claims to control, held a meeting under N.T.W.U. auspices this morning, joined the union and are calling a larger meeting at the plant for Thursday at 2 p.m. at 612 River St. Departmental and shop meetings of dye houses are being held daily and shop delegates are being elected for the formation of an N.T.W.U. mill delegates' council.

Rank and file of the A. F. of L. are strongly influenced by the program and struggle for unity of the N.T.W.U. They are carefully watching every move of the officials. Within the shop delegates' body of the A. F. of L. Dyers Local they are fighting daily for unity. The United Warpers League of Paterson, an independent craft union, was able to get two of its members seated as delegates on the Associated Strike Committee and instructed them by unanimous decision to fight in the committee for unity with the N.T.W.

A large united front group of Italian silk and dye strikers has been formed under the leadership of Di Bartolo, N.T.W.U. Italian organizer, with many A. F. of L. Italian members in it. It meets daily at 22 Paterson St.

The Workers International Relief is co-operating with the N.T.W.U. silk and dye strikers' relief committee, of which Caroline Drew is secretary and Tony Antieri treasurer. Breakfasts are provided daily on the picket lines to all pickets regardless of union affiliation at three stations, 223 Paterson St., 612 River St., Paterson, and 22 Clark St., Garfield, for the Lodi strikers. An average of 1,500 pickets are being fed daily. Ninety-six families were supplied from the relief store just established at 61 Hamilton Ave., providing food for the neediest families.

Funds are urgently needed and an appeal is being broadcast by the relief committee to all workers and their organizations for relief. Send funds immediately to Tony Autieri, 222 Paterson St., Paterson, N. J., treasurer of the relief committee.

Dress Bosses Aid ILGW Officials to "Celebrate"

Thomas to Speak on Same Platform With Grover Whalen

NEW YORK. — Madison Square Gardon was the scene of a "celebration" yesterday when the dress manufacturers closed their shops at noon and aided the officials of the ILGWU to call their meeting of union members in celebration of the settlement of the dress strike. The stage was filled with manufacturers who mingled with officials of the ILGWU, Norman Thomas and members of the NRA, including Grover Whalen. Only at one end of the stage could be seen a few rank and filers. These were Negro workers who had been jimcrowed in a separate section apart from all the others.

Most of the meeting was devoted to a musical program. Union officials and NRA representatives were the only speakers.

Applause was short and artificial when the strikebreaking ex-police Commissioner Whalen spoke. This bitter enemy of the working class, who would have smashed the shoe workers' strike, solemnly repeated section 7 of the NRA and hypocritically stressed that the workers must be permitted to bargain collectively "free from coercion, interference and restraint." The hundreds of pickets who have been beaten and arrested in the New York strikes at the instigation of Whalen give the lie to this brazen demagogy.

"Capitalists having nothing to fear from such men as David Dubinsky, Julius Hochman and other ILGW officials," Grover Whalen admitted.

Knowing the discontent existing among thousands of dress makers because conditions remain the same in many shops, with the contractors declaring that the jobbers are not carrying out the principle of limitation of contractors, Dubinsky in his speech attempted to place the responsibility on the fact that the code had been delayed in Washington instead of the failure of the ILGW officials to act in this situation. A stoppage by contractors is being threatened.

Bronx Election Rally.

NEW YORK.—Louis Hyman, Communist candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, Williana Burroughs and M. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit and Communist candidate for Assembly in the 9th District of the Bronx, will be the main speakers at an election rally in Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Friday evening.

SPORTS
by Edward Newhouse

Giants 6, Senators 1

Goslin's Homer Spoils Shutout for Schumacher in Second Game of Series; Experts Still Experting

POLO GROUNDS, Oct. 4.—Prince Hal Schumacher of the New York Giants equalled and surpassed the performance of his teammate Hubbell by letting down the Washington Senators with 5 hits and 1 run in the second game of the 1933 World Series here.

Cronin's ace right-hander General Alvin Crowder, after holding the rampant "Team of Destiny" runless in the first five innings, was knocked looser than one of Mae West's gestures with a six-run attack that drove him to the showers in the sixth.

The well-known "depression" which another equally effective General, Hugh Johnson, is supposed to have rendered virtually a thing of the past, was still very much in evidence. The bleachers were packed as early as 10 o'clock but an unprecedented number of reserved seats gaped vacantly at the down-troddan American Leaguers. Attendance was given as 46,000.

Washington's one run came when the veteran Goslin homered off the upstate Bachelor of Arts in the third. It was a healthy blow and would have been a home run in any man's park. Had it not been for this upper tier smack, Schumacher's world series debut would have been a shutout. It was by no means a watertight performance, the young collegian having to pitch his way out of difficulties on a number of occasions. But the Nats' five clean hits were scattered over as many innings.

* * *

THE wild-scoring sixth inning was the game's pivotal point. Joe Moore led off with a single to left. Critz forced him at second. Manager Terry rapped a long double to left which boosted Critz to third. Mel Ott, to date the batting hero of the series, was purposely passed, filling the bases.

Then the cast-off O'Doul came to bat for Davis and drove in two runs with a clean single.

Another supposed has-been, Travis Jackson, caught the spirit of the big offensive and singled to right center. Ott raced home from second, O'Doul going to third. Terry signalled for a squeeze play and Gus Mancuso came through, dumping a bunt half way between home and third. O'Doul scored and Jackson reached second.

"We can't lose" Blondy Ryan whiffed vigorously. Schumacher singled, scoring Jackson and putting Mancuso on second.

The Giants had batted around. Just to keep things moving, Moore singled to center, Manouso scoring. At this point Al Thomas came in to relieve Crowder and the heavy baseline traffic. Still in the swing, Critz weighed in with a hit but Terry forced him at second, ending the congestion.

* * *

THAT seemed to be that. With the exception of this outburst, the Giants had nothing to write the home folks about. They were three up and three down in the first, fourth, fifth and eighth.

This correspondent had no chance to interview Wally Stewart, Tuesday's losing pitcher, who commented thus on the initial game: "That was the cheapest ball game I ever saw. The Giants have a worse defense than the Red Sox, if that is possible, and their hitting is even weaker than advertised." But Manager Cronin, who went hitless shrugged his shoulder and raised two fingers to indicate that this is only the second.

The teams are moving on to Griffith Stadium on two special trains. Joe Silver, an unemployed ex-Oriole of our acquaintance, is planning to ride the rods under one of them. We will have his special story in three, four days if things break right and he can scare up the postage.

The consensus of opinion among the 500 baseball experts who infested the premises was somewhat as follows:

The Giants won the game.

The Senators lost the game.

If the next game is not called on account of darkness or rain, either the Giants or the Senators will win it.

Fitzsimmons may pitch the next one. On the other hand, he may not.

Babe Ruth is a colorful figure.

Tinker to Evers to Chance was a fine double-play combination.

The experts are going on to Washington.

* * *

A RECENT feature of the World Series is the by no means negligible development of Convictions on the part of several Giant luminaries. The general run of these Convictions was on the subjects of gasoline, lubricatory oils and hats.

As a rule, advertised convictions of baseball players have been restricted to equipment, but some occult influence is broadening out their interests and authority to cover these fields of mechanics and fashion.

Bill Terry is featured in full page ads—"I use nothing but Essolene and Essolube Motor Oil in my car. You'll get quick starting, smooth pick-up, mileage and economy with Essolene that you never could with the old fashioned gasolines. Take my word for it."

This is straight from the shoulder goods and Terry is what my high school teacher used to term eminently qualified to hand it out. Wasn't he batting champion of the National loop. Didn't he nab that sizzler of Goslin's in the eighth Tuesday?

Hubbell developed a somewhat more frivolous, but none the less, decisive conviction. Our sole, saturnine and scintillating south-paw screwballer is being exhibited for scrutiny in full-page ads which present him wearing Adam hats in taciturn approval. His is a minor Conviction and extremely painless to develop.

* * *

LABOR SPORTS' NEWS.

Filling a long-felt need, the Labor Sports Union is forming a club in downtown New York. Its probable headquarters will be at the Manhattan Lyceum. The organization committee has called its first meeting for Friday, Oct. 6, at the Labor Sports Union Center, 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th Sts. The meeting will be held at 8:30 p.m. All interested are invited.

SENATORS	A.B.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Myer, 2b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Goslin, rf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Manush, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	0	3	4	0
Schulte, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	3	0	0	15	1	0
Bluege, 3b	2	0	0	0	3	0
Sewell, c	3	0	0	3	0	0
Crowder, p	2	0	1	0	1	0
Thomas, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
McColl, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rice	1	0	1	0	0	0
Harris	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bolton	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	24	13	0

GIANTS	A.B.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Moore, lf	4	0	2	4	0	0
Critz, 2b	3	1	1	1	3	0
Terry, 1b	4	1	1	10	3	0
Ott, rf	2	1	0	4	0	0
Davis, cf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Peel, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson, 3b	3	1	1	1	4	0
Mancuso, c	4	1	1	4	1	0
Ryan, ss	4	0	1	0	2	0
Schumacher, p	4	0	1	0	2	0
O'Doul	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	10	27	13	0

Score by Innings

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	x	6

	R	H	E							
Washington	1	5	0							
New York	6	10	0							

O'Doul batted for Davis in sixth.
Rice batted for Thomas in seventh, Harris batted for Bluege in ninth, Bolton batted for Sewell in ninth.
Runs batted in—Goslin, O'Doul (2), Jackson, Mancuso, Schumacher, Moore. Sacrifice hit—Jackson. Double plays—Cronin to Myer to Kuhel; Jackson to Critz to Terry. Struck out—By Schumacher, 2; by Crowder, 3. Bases on balls—By Schumacher, 4; by Crowder, 3. Wild pitch—Schumacher. Umpires—Moriarty (AL.) at the plate; Pfirman (N.L.) at first; Ormsby (A.L.) at second; Morsan (N.L.) at third.

Ruby Bates Continues Scottsboro Tour in Spite of Ill Health

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—In spite of rapidly failing health, a condition induced by the strain of her tour of more than 50 cities on behalf of the Scottsboro boys, Ruby Bates, white girl who first testified under compulsion that the nine Negro boys had attacked her, and repudiated this testimony at the second trial in Decatur, Ala., last spring, will continue with a series of twelve meetings in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

With Ruby Bates on the platform at these meetings will be Alice Burke, white organizer of white and Negro workers from Birmingham, facing a long prison sentence for her working class activities there.

Meeting will be held in both Waterbury and Ansonia on Oct. 7, and in Bridgeport, South Norwalk, Stamford, and Westport on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
Cooperative Dining Club
ALLERTON AVENUE
Cor. Bronx Park East
Pure Foods Proletarian Prices

Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
Corner 28th St.

(Brooklyn)

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1860 PITKIN AVENUE

WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1633 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

APEX CAFETERIA
827 Broadway, Between 12th and 13th Streets
All Comrades Should Patronize This
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

LEGION OFFICIALS TRY TO KILL FIGHT AGAINST COMPENSATION SLASH

Vote Down Consideration of Bonus Payments, Fearful of Rank and File Sentiment Against Roosevelt Program

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Amidst deliberately stimulated war-time jingoism, and riotous carousing, the upper officials in the American Legion Resolutions' Committee today killed the proposal to raise the bonus and veterans' compensation question on the floor of the Convention.

This action was taken in recognition of the fact that a powerful feeling in favor of continuing the bonus fight and the fight against compensation cuts is growing among the rank and file of the Legionnaires. The committee frankly is afraid to fight the bonus and compensation issues out on the floor of the Convention.

Officials Support.

Instead of fighting for the bonus and against the Roosevelt $300,000,000 slash in veterans' compensations, the officialdom of the Legion has joined with Roosevelt in crippling the rank and file fight against the Roosevelt veterans' program.

National Commander Johnson warned the Convention that they must fight against "government extravagance and recklessness." Referring to the bonus in a thinly veiled statement, Johnson urged to delegates to "refuse to be led into danger, no matter how tempting the fruits may be."

Calls for War Program

Referring directly to the demand that exists on the floor of the convention among the rank and file opposition, that the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League be permitted to representative in the convention, Johnson declared: "We should never agree to accept one shred of responsibility for what any other organization chooses to do."

Johnson's report contained a call for "saving the national defense structure," a call for support of the Roosevelt war preparations program.

He also spoke of the Legion's fight against "Communism, radical pacifism, and subversive radicalism." This fight, he declared, "has gained increasing importance during the past year." He urged greater efforts against the revolutionary movement.

Plan Attack on Communists

While all this is going on, in the high circles of the American Legion there are open demands for organized raids during the convention upon the headquarters of the Communist Party and Communist Party publications and working class organizations in the city of Chicago. In the high circles of the officialdom of the American Legion the reason for this demand is, according to the explanation, to secure "documentary evidence of the connection of the Communist Party in Chicago to the Soviet government," and use this evidence "against the recognition of the Soviet government by the U. S. government." It is also known that a meeting of the representatives of the American Legion and city officials of Chicago have been held in which this whole matter has been discussed. The Legion proposes to receive a search warrant signed by a friendly to the Legion judge and the Legionnaires together with the city police to make raids.

At their last convention at Detroit the bureaucracy of the Legion broke into the office of the Communist Party and wrecked all the furniture.

A message of greeting was read to the convention from Mussolini.

Pursuing its Jim Crow policy, Dr. Emmet J. Scott, of Howard University, who was invited to address the convention, was permitted to talk only to the Negro members.

Three Injured in Fight to Stop Scabs Entering Jamestown, N.Y., Plant

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 4.—An attempt to bring scabs in to the Art Metal Construction Company plant, where 500 workers are striking, resulted in a battle with three people injured.

Additional guards were brought in to protect the scabs. The men struck for higher wages and lower hours.

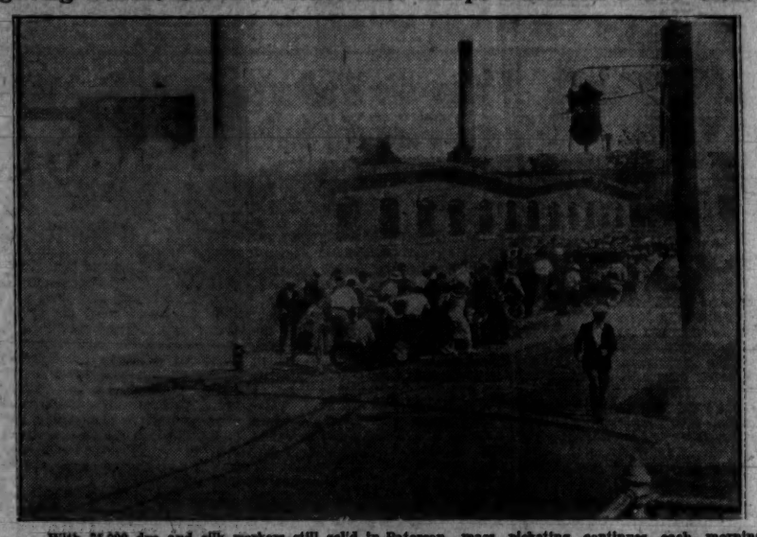
One of the strikers was arrested.

They Sign N. R. A. and Lay Off Men in Waukegan, Ill.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—After having signed the NRA presumably for higher wages and shorter hours, the Steel Kitchen Corporation proceeded at once to initiate wage cuts.

Thirty workers were laid off. The stipulated scale of 40 cents an hour was cut by 25 to 30 per cent; the hours were not shortened.

Fighting Textile Union's Picket Line Keeps Paterson Plant Closed



With 25,000 dye and silk workers still solid in Paterson, mass picketing continues each morning. Photo shows a police attack on strikers with tear gas and fire hose when the Ledi plant, of the United Piece Dye Works, was first closed down. This plant, with 4,000 employees, is the largest dye house in the world. The National Textile Workers Union's mass picket lines have succeeded in keeping the plant closed down.

Aricraft Workers Force Demands Despite A. F. of L.

(By a Group of Aircraft Worker Correspondents)

BUFALO, N. Y.—It has been learned from reliable sources, on Sept. 15th a strike was unanimously voted for at a union meeting and a committee set up to handle the strike situation at the Curtiss-Wright plant in Buffalo, N. Y., by dissatisfied workers who had received approximately 6¼ per cent cut in weekly pay instead of a 6¾ per cent increase as was stated in the local newspapers at the time of occurrence.

This union was formed by the American Federation of Labor representatives with the Curtiss-Wright Co. approval.

At this meeting, when the strike was voted, A.F.L. representatives and organizers realized the militancy of the workers and obviously became worried as the morning the strike was to materialize drew near. A. F. of L. representatives (at the instigation of government representatives who were trying to shield the company from disgrace after allowing it to display the Blue Eagle) were at the plant telling the workers an armistice had been signed with the Curtiss-Wright Co. as the union had not been fair to their employers, although a week's notice warning had been sounded.

Win Demands

After considerable deliberation and delay, the A. F. of L. and the Curtiss-Wright Co. were forced to accept the workers' demands. They would not tolerate any change in their decision to strike unless their demands were granted.

The question is now much longer can the A. F. of L. hold a whip hand over these workers before they bolt from their strategy and non-strike policies to seek other, more reliable union leadership that will back them in their fight or strikes for higher wages?

Especially now, as inflation advances so rapidly, cutting more and more from their weekly pay.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: The situation described by the worker correspondent is the first stage in the struggle against A.F.L. misleaders.

Now is the time to consolidate the gains made by the workers in the rank and file struggle against these A.F.L. officials. This can best be done by the workers themselves as quickly as possible, building up opposition groups to give the union membership rank and file leadership in future struggles, which are inevitable, for the workers' own demands. This is a stronger method of struggle than just to look around for "more reliable union leadership."

Kidnapped Communist Names Officials Who Attacked Him

COLUSA, Cal. — Neither the sheriff nor the district attorney of Butte county will prosecute the kidnappers of Herbert J. Journey, Colusa Communist organizer, it appears. Journey was kidnapped by five men, held captive and beaten for three days, then shackled with padlocked chains and set loose in the streets in a dazed condition.

He was seized at a point of a gun in Gridley, where he had been active in a fruit-pickers' strike, was forced into a car with a sack over his head, and was taken 50 miles to a shack where two other men kept him a prisoner. Journey named residents of Gridley and Colusa with whom the Butte county officials are allied.

Terre Haute Stops Unemployed Relief

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 2.—Destitute workers and their families are today faced by acute hunger resulting from the refusal of all grocers to honor food warrants issued by the township relief. Grocers state that the warrants have not been paid for by the county for the past seven months. In the beginning of September the Q. & S. Grocers Alliance rejected the warrants for the first time, throwing the burden of relief on the shoulders of the smaller independent stores. When Governor McNutt refused to pay more than 50 per cent of the total value of the warrants these stores also refused relief.

Political charges of maladministration were passed from the township trustee to the office of the Governor, while workers and their dependents wonder how to find food for today's meals. County Auditor Propst was commissioned to confer with the Governor and relief officials and has promised an announcement not later than 5 p.m. tomorrow.

Offer $1,500 for Calif. Grape Picker Strike Betrayal

LODI, Calif., Oct. 4.—Twenty-nine striking grape-pickers have been arrested here in a reign of terror to break the strike of 2,000 workers who are demanding 40 cents an hour.

Armed vigilantes rallied in an attempt to herd the strikers out of town

A reward of $1,500 has been posted for the betrayal of militant leaders of the strike and of the Sacramento leader of the I.L.D.

In Fresno, where six workers who participated in the recent strike of grape-pickers face long terms on criminal syndicalism charges, and in the Bakersfield region, cotton pickers are walking out in the face of threats of murder, jailing, and kidnapping

The I.L.D., organizing defense committees in the strikers' ranks, and mass as well as legal defense for the arrested workers, has called for workers everywhere to send protests on the Lodi and Fresno arrests to Governor Rolph, demanding the right of the workers to organize strike and picket, immediate removal and prosecution of all officials who interfere with this right, and release of all arrested workers, as well as repeal of the California criminal syndicalism law.

Brockton Strikers in the Shoe Industry Hold Mass Meeting

BROCKTON, Mass., October 4.—At a mass meeting of Brockton shoe workers which was held at Pythian Temple, District Organizer Sparks of the Communist Party of New England exposed the illusory aspects of the NRA and the strike-breaking tactics of General Johnson of the NRA administration.

He also flayed the A. F. of L. burocracy for sabotaging rank and file strikes. Sparks stressed the need to continue the strike of the Brockton shoe workers under rank and file control until higher wages and better working conditions are won. The workers were told to oust every corrupt A. F. of L. official from the union organization.

There is a demand for more copies of the Daily Worker among the striking shoe workers.

Bitter Experience Has Taught Miners Not to Trust Promises

"The President Himself Could Not Get Us Back Unless Union Is Recognized," Declare the Miners

By HARRY GANNES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.—If the President himself came out here he couldn't get us to go back to work unless they recognize the union," shouted the miners at a meeting of 15,000 held Tuesday at Searight, Pa., five miles east of Uniontown.

Local leaders from nearly every county in the soft coal strike field in Pennsylvania declared solidarity with the Frick Co. miners for a finish fight, no matter what government force moved along with the U.M.W.A. leaders to break the strike.

The Searight mass meeting was called after Philip Murray, U.M.W.A. vice-president, held a rump conference in Pittsburgh on Monday, attended by some of the insurgent leaders like Martin Ryan and Steve Petrone.

Murray announced that Ryan and Petrone had agreed to send the men back to work, considering General Johnson's telegram and the H. C. Frick Co. declaration as "virtual" recognition of the U.M.W.A.

Suddenly, as one of the agents of the coal operators, Anthony Cavalcante, a representative of Governor Pinchot, was about to conclude his speech, a truck mounted with a loud speaker on top drove to the platform. William Feeney, president of U. M. W. A. District 4, alighted. He sneaked up to the platform, out of view.

"Throw Him Out"

He did not dare face the miners, but stepped down and hid in the truck while he attempted to speak. Everything had been pre-arranged for a quick exit for Feeney.

"You have put up a remarkable fight," began Feeney.

"Boo, throw him out."

"You betrayed us in 1922, but you won't betray us now."

The whole assembled mass of miners vented their rage and anger.

Hidden in the truck, Feeney tried to speak again. But not a word of this was then heard above the din and shouting of the embittered miners.

"Go down there and take him out. Throw him out," shouted the miners.

The men began surging toward the truck. Feeney's henchmen slammed the doors shut and sped off in a hurry.

Pinchot Message

The stage had been carefully prepared for Feeney's entry. Cavalcante, in a smooth and ingratiating manner, told the miners how much he was for them. He praised the N. R. A. He hailed Roosevelt. Then he told the miners he had a special message for them from Governor Pinchot. "It's a special appeal to you men. Listen carefully." He read the letter worded almost exactly as General Johnson's statement of the previous day, authorized by Roosevelt.

"That means recognition of the committees chosen as their representatives by the miners," was the concluding sentence of the Governor's message.

"Stay out," shouted the miners. "Let them put recognition in black and white."

"The question is," shouted Cavalcante, "are you going to go back?"

"No, no, no," resounded from 15,000 throats.

Martin Ryan, who had attended the conference with the U.M.W.A. officials, got up to speak. The capitalist press had announced in the morning that Ryan favored going back to work, but if union recognition was not real, the men would be pulled out again. The miners wanted to hear what Ryan had to say.

"They tried to put something over on us," said Ryan. "I didn't leave because I thought they would take a vote to go back to work. We didn't vote.

"We have got the power to get our rights, and we will get them. Continue picketing, get every man on the picket lines in the morning. Don't let any man put a piece of paper down your throat and choke you like Lewis did in 1922. They tried to get the Frick miners to go back to work. They didn't do it. If you have the guts, you will win."

"Have Plenty of Guts"

"We have plenty of guts," shouted back the miners.

"Districts 2, 3, 4 and 5 are standing shoulder to shoulder, and I will guarantee you we will get a victory."

When Steve Petrone of the Footdale local got up to speak, the miners were in an ugly mood. Petrone had told some of the men to go back to work. "I am sorry for what happened," he pleaded. "It wasn't my fault. You got me wrong. I got up on the floor at Murray's meeting five times, and they pleaded and begged us to send the men back to work. Bill Heines actually cried, we all cried. We all love our union. Last night some miners came up to me and shoved a gun in my belly. They misunderstood me. I didn't send them back to work. They told me they would shoot me. Shoot me now if you don't think I'm for the strike. I didn't tell them to go back to work."

The gun incident made Petrone indulge in a little self-criticism. "I am going to be much stronger with you. If anyone wants to put a gun against me let him do it."

Steel Striker Speaks

A delegate from the Walworth Foundry Co. strike in Greensburgh spoke. He told the miners that the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union were with the coal miners 100 per cent. "We have a rank-and-file controlled union," he said. "We are with you against your fakers, Feeney, Murray and Lewis. Drive them all out as you did Feeney here." He was greeted with loud shouts and cheers.

About a dozen miners spoke. Every one of them declared for continuing the strike despite Roosevelt, Pinchot, Lewis or anybody else. "We are out to win and we will not go back into the pits until an agreement is signed with our union so that we can all see. No more betrayals and sellouts."

Pat Minerard of the Republic Mine spoke

"It wouldn't make any difference whether Roosevelt himself came here today. He couldn't get the men back to work under present conditions."

"Hell, no," echoed the miners.

A Negro miner from Newburg then spoke. "The so-called signing by Mosses is a fake. When a contract is drawn up it must be drawn up in black and white so we can all see it. The operators said 'We will,' but they didn't say when."

Capitalist Press Lies

The capitalist press is already busy in its endeavor to split the ranks of the miners by announcing figures of miners returning to work. The miners know of this attempt, and this morning are planning huger and more militant picket lines than ever to meet the threat.

"A majority of Western Pennsylvania soft coal miners today defied the virtual command of the President and General Hugh S. Johnson that they return to work," declared the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph Tuesday night.

"They defied also the instructions of their own union commanders, among them Vice-President Philip Murray, who told them yesterday that if they continued to strike today they would be 'conducting a rebellion.'"

The fact of the matter is, Murray threatened that the President would order the United States Army against the miners. He threatened the death of their union and the murder of their rank and file leaders.

"We have received a command from the commander-in-chief of the United States asking us to resume operation under the terms of the agreement which has been entered into between General Johnson and the steel executives," Murray told the miners on Monday.

"As far as the United States is concerned it has said its last words."

But the miners continued to strike. They did more, they declared they would strike until they win and no force would stop them.

"We've got to say yes or no to the President of the United States," Murray exhorted.

The miners, in one solid chorus, said "No!"

They did more. They began preparing more drastic picketing. They are determined not only to keep their strike firm, but to help close down the Carnegie Steel plant in Clairton, and to help close down the steel mills in Ambridge and throughout the Allegheny Valley.

"The union that does not respect that command (of President Roosevelt)," warned Murray, "will live but a short time. And the officers of that union will live but a short time."

Nor did this murder threat make the miners flinch the least bit.

The answer of the miners to every plea, from the White House down, to return to work is: "One hundred per cent no, until Frick recognizes the union."

Minnesota Farmers Denounce Roosevelt Cuba Intervention

(Special to Daily Worker)

CROSBY, Minn., Oct. 4 (Delayed). —The State Conference of the United Farmers League of Minnesota closed here with the unanimous adoption of a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of battleships from the harbors of Cuba, and the cancellation of all debts to Wall Street and the abrogation of the Platt Amendment.

In addition to demanding the cancellation of all farm mortgage debts, back taxes, and feed and seed loans, the 80 farm delegates, representing many hundreds of dirt farmers, also passed resolutions demanding the recognition of the Soviet Union, and pledging their solidarity with industrial workers in their fight against the NRA slavery codes.

A dramatic incident of the conference was the story told by Frank Murtland, militant farmer of Bemidji, who came to expose the attack made on him by the Farmer-Laborites who control the state. Murtland told how his children had been taken away from him because he had denounced the hospital authorities for dishonesty. The delegates unanimously passed a resolution demanding the Farmer-Labor Governor Olson return Murtland's children from the County Ward.

Federation Bureaucrats' Interest Is to Harness Workers to the N.R.A.

"Number Who Returned to Work Is Trifling Compared to Unemployment," Report Shows

By BILL DUNNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—If any doubt lingers that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has made the National Recovery Act its official program, the report of the Council to the Fifty-third Annual Convention should dispel it.

If there has been created any doubt that the A. F. of L. leadership wholeheartedly supports the N.R.A., and if such doubt has been strengthened by the recent criticism of some of its administrative features, in the public speeches of President Green and others, the report of the Executive Council, containing 125 pages, should settle this question.

Working Out "New Deal."

For the Executive Council report begins by printing the N.R.A. in full and concludes with the following statement:

"This convention meeting at a crucial period in the history of this country has the opportunity and the responsibility for shaping policies of momentous importance. We are at least attempting to work out the principles of a New Deal which our government has legislated. As unions, **we have no choice but to obey the law and to serve the agencies for putting it into effect.** Our immediate problem is to function so as best to advance justice and economic progress **for all those concerned in carrying on the industry and all those served by the industry.**" (My emphasis.)

Here, in one short paragraph, is the pledge to keep the union activities **inside the framework of the N.R.A.** Here, in one sentence, is the whole policy of surrender of the interests of the workers and their organizations to the interests, special and general, of American capitalists and capitalism.

This is the Executive Council's contribution for this year to the drive to strangle labor unions as independent organizations of workers. From such a policy such acts as the acceptance of the anti-strike and compulsory government dictated arbitration in the supplementary agreement to the coal code flow logically.

Fight for Their Privileges.

The only fight the bureaucrats are making is for the protection of their privilege of being the ones who sell the working class down the river into the forced labor plantations of the N.R.A. and the organizations of employers which it has made more powerful, from which it has removed even the formal restrictions of the Sherman anti-trust law, "to assist and speed up national recovery."

Compared with such deliberate declarations of basic policy, the sniping criticism of "unduly" long hours and "unduly" low wages by this or the other A. F. of L. leader are seen to be merely some fancy feats of marksmanship indulged in with the full consent of the Roosevelt administration since they serve to give an appearance of militancy to leaders, who need it badly because of growing disillusionment among workers and other toiling sections of the population as to the purity of the N.R.A. intentions regarding living standards and elementary political rights, evidenced by the great strike wave.

The body of the report is full of facts and figures used by the Executive Council's brain trust of Socialist Party and Amalgamated Clothing Worker's trained interpreters to prove that the N.R.A. is the only hope for the masses, but which actually prove the criminal character of the official labor support of the N.R.A. For instance:

On page 63 the following statement is made: "A report of the National Bureau of Economic Research shows a 12 percent increase in production per worker per hour from 1929 to 1932 in manufacturing industries."

For the period since 1932, judging from the statistical data available, production per man hour has increased even more rapidly with the rising industrial activity this spring than it did in the full three years of the depression . . . . **From 1933 to July 1933 (less than one year) production rose 49 percent, man hours only 25 percent."** (My emphasis.)

Outlaw Strikes.

To remedy this alarming condition the Executive Council proposes to "press forward" for the 30-hour week. If, for the sake of argument, we accept this as a solution of the burning question of the ever more intensive speed up of American workers, let us remember that the A. F. of L. leaders, Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and Green, have already established a precedent in the coal code for the outlawing of strikes. Even the 30-hour week cannot be won without strikes and the widespread strike struggles show that American workers will not accept the shorter work week with the corresponding—or greater—reduction in pay upon which the big corporations insist.

This is the meaning of the "militancy" of the official leadership on this issue.

The report makes some more disclosures: On page 66 we find the following:

"Although the field agents of the Federal Relief Administration are instructed to raise standards of relief (the boys never forget to absolve the government of blame—B. D.), the amounts given are seriously inadequate in many cases. While **relief per family averaged $16.85 a month** from April to July, amounts vary from **$4 per family** per month in Mississippi to **$30 in New York state.** The average family receiving relief has **between four and five member (4.4 members).** When it is considered that, at June 1933 prices, **$21.50 a week was the necessary budget to give a family of four even a bare subsistence,** the serious inadequacy of even the highest relief of $30 a month —$7.50 a week—is obvious. . . . Reports from Philadelphia and New York state show that **44 percent of the persons on relief rolls are children under 16 years of age."** (My emphasis.)

Since the members of the Executive Council who in their report speak of $21.50 per week as giving only a bare subsistence for a family of four, are the same gentlemen who, backing the N.R.A code in textiles, tried to put over a $12 and $13 weekly wage on the workers, these two facts give an accurate measure of both their hypocrisy and the stupidity of their advisers from the ranks of the reformist intelligentsia.

Coming Winter Worse.

Another revelation: On page 59 the following statement occurs:

Although our trade union employment figures show that employment was still gaining in August the gain was too small to make any substantial decrease in the army of unemployed. . . . Unless the return to work takes place at a faster rate in the months just before us, **the unemployed will suffer worse hardship in the coming winter than ever before."** (My emphasis.)

Since the opulent gentry of the Executive Council who make this statement are the same ones who have fought tooth and toe nail against compulsory federal unemployment insurance for four years of the crisis, are the same ones who have expelled Communists and rank and file union members for advocating federal unemployment insurance, we have here an additional guage of their sincerity.

In the 125 pages of the Executive Council report unemployment insurance is not even mentioned.

Gap Between Facts and Conclusions.

The deeper one digs into the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to the Fifty-third Annual Convention, the greater becomes the gap between its facts and conclusions. This is especially true in regard to unemployment and the measures proposed for taking care of the jobless millions and their dependents.

The Executive Council recommendations are based on the theory which its own estimates of numbers of unemployed and employment trends explode, the theory that mass unemployment—now in its fourth year—is merely temporary. The corollary of this theory is that the only necessary measures are temporary relief —not cash, but in the form of clothing and provisions bought and handed out by government agencies, with the boundless opportunities for graft at the expense of the unemployed, opportunities which American history assures us will not be overlooked—and a reduction in hours of work.

The Executive Council shys away from the issue of compulsory unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the government as if it were the smallpox. It contends, taking its cue from the Roosevelt administration, that the crisis—"depression" is the A. F. of L. translation—is being overcome and that the 6-hour day and 5-day week is all that is necessary to give jobs to the jobless, for which its own estimate is 11,781,000.

Gives Lie to Optimism.

But the statistics on which it bases its program give the lie to its optimism. The Executive Council figures for total unemployment and part-time work among union members show that there is now, in spite of all statements to the contrary, a certain stabilization of mass unemployment taking place and that, within the vast army of unemployed there is now a fluctuation up and down of not more than 1,400,000 in basic industry on the upward trend, but running as high as 4,000,000 when the curve plunges sharply downwards.

Re-employment Trifling

The report itself states on Page 62: "In any case, the number who have returned to work is trifling compared to the large unemployment in our chief industries. **By July, 1933, the building industry had re-employed only 7 per cent of the 75 per cent laid off since 1929, the railroads only 4 per cent of their 45 per cent, factories 13 per cent of their 44 per cent, and retail trade 3 per cent of its 29 per cent."** (My emphasis.)

The most optimistic estimates do not dare to claim that more than 1,400,000 have returned to work in these four big occupational groups.

The trade union percentage figures are even more convincing in regard to the persistence of the high level of total unemployment and part time work. (It should be remembered that part time work means anything less than five days per week, and that actually millions of workers rated as employed part time have such low incomes that they are in some instances worse off than those eligible for relief.)

These figures show that for the three years 1931-32-33 (the estimate for 1933 is for eight months only) the percentage of totally unemployed among union members runs as follows: 19.1, 23.8, 25.3. The figures which make up the average for 1933 include the months of May, June, July and August—the period of most intense activity of the N. R. A. administration and the period of the greatest advertisement of it as a panacea for unemployment.

Unemployment among trade union members was as follows for these four months: 25.9, 24.5, 24.1, 23.7. For part-time work the percentage was: 20, 21, 21, 20.

The percentage over the three-year period for part-time work was: 19, 21, 21.

These cold figures, of such a decisive character that even the expert statisticians of the Executive Council are unable to conceal them (they are able only to keep them down to the absolute minimum), show that the N. R. A. has made no real step toward industrial "recovery."

These figures show that it is not any genuine evidence of the overcoming of permanent mass unemployment which actuates the Executive Council in its hostility to, and sabotage of, compulsory federal unemployment insurance, but loyalty to the slave and hunger program of the N. R. A., keen interest in keeping the swollen fortunes and incomes of its capitalist masters free from the necessary taxation for unemployment insurance, and betrayal of the most vital interest of the working class that is behind its tremendous efforts to keep the A. F. of L. program within the framework of the N. R. A.

This is the main motive determining the character of the conclusions of the Executive Council and the main motive behind its activities in the convention.

Green & Co. Are Hostile to Jobless Insurance in Order to Safeguard Bosses' Profits

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

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OCT. 7th:
Film showing of "1905" at Workers Center, 1333 Fillmore.

Chicago

OCT. 7th:
Party Entertainment and Dance at W.I.R. headquarters, 2552 W. Division St. Auspices, C.P. Unit 912.

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OCT. 7th:
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National Events

Philadelphia N.R.A. Symposium.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Trade Union Unity Council has arranged a symposium for today at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2916 N. Second St. Representatives from the Philadelphia office of the NRA, Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and the Trade Union Unity League have been invited to participate. It is expected that Bill Dunne of the Trade Union Unity League will be one of the speakers.

Does the Government Fulfill Its "Responsibility" to Vets?

Letters Describe Miserable Conditions While Roosevelt in Speech to Legion Openly Says They Will Get No Relief

"The government," said Roosevelt in his speech to the American Legion the other night, "has a responsibility for and toward those who suffered injury or contracted disease while serving in its defense."

As to the veteran who was not injured, but is now only starving, Roosevelt said: "If his own community and his own state are unable, after reasonable effort, to care for him, then, and then only, should the Federal government offer him hospitalization and care."

Letters have for years come in to the "Daily's" office from veterans showing that the government, under Hoover, and even more under Roosevelt, has been fulfilling less and less its responsibility to the disabled vet. Letters have for years described how relief cuts give the lie to Roosevelt's attempt to dodge Federal responsibility for feeding the starving veterans.

The following are among the most recent letters we have received:

• • •

NRA Forces Vet Out of Soldiers' Home; Kicked Around by Relief Buros

(By a Vet Worker Correspondent)

DAYTON, Ohio.—I am a veteran of the world war and was evicted from the soldiers' home due to the NRA. My next move was to try the welfare. Their excuse is no relief on account of being single. I went with a committee to fight the welfare for relief and they gave a comrade and me the "run around."

Here is the game they play. Of course, we went for groceries, but to separate us from the main group, they gave us a letter to one address. When we went there, this person gave us another letter to the Salvation (starvation) Army to be domiciled. The men are fed on the refuse from the various hotels of the city.

The struggle to get relief is becoming more intense as time proceeds. Rumor has it that there will be even less relief this winter.

War Vet Describes Bear Mountain Relief Job as a Chain Gang

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I wish to state that I am a world war veteran. I have been out on a relief job at Bear Mountain since Dec. 5, 1932. Recently I and some others were fired for protesting against working in the rain. Three workers from the Water Supply gang were discharged for the same protest.

Workers at Bear Mountain are fired right and left on the slightest pretext. Most of the veterans want to have some one to represent them and protect them from the inhuman treatment of Superintendent Lamson.

All the workers on the Bear Mountain job have to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and do not get back home until 7:30 p.m.

The Bear Mountain job is a chain gang.

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 14.

Vets in College Asked to Sign Away Bonuses and Fight Bonus March

(By a Vet Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—I was one of the receipients of the letter which I expose and comment on below and wish you would give it a place in the column of Workers Correspondence.

The University Committee of the American Veterans Association recently sent out circular letters appealing for support, to every college graduate who once wore a uniform. The letter says, "We must protect Congressmen who voted for the Economy Bill."

The letter goes on further to state: "Your enrollment in the American Veterans Association is a protest vote against anticipated bonus marches." The purpose of the association according to the letter is "to oppose prepayment of the bonus and urging the repeal of all laws granting pensions for injuries not received in war."

War veterans of the working class, learn to differentiate between your enemies and friends and do not fall prey to an anti-working class organization.

Roosevelt Economy Program Evicts Gassed Vet from Vets' Home

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Jersey City, N. J.

Coming home late last Saturday night I noticed a result of one of the Roosevelt's government acts. A veteran was seen by a large crowd going through all sorts of crazy motions besides yelling.

It developed that his name was Mack and that he had been gassed in the world war and had recently been evicted from a veterans' home somewhere in Maryland. When the questioning brought out the rottenness of Roosevelt's class act the police began dispersing the crowd.

This happened at West and Rector

Veterans, whether in wartime or peacetime, have taken it on the chin. The bankers have taken theirs into their pockets via the good graces of their own government in Washington.

Boy Sells Papers to Help "Daily"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meyer Levine, just entering his teens, sold papers in order to get enough money to do his part in the DAILY WORKER DRIVE, and he hopes every comrade is doing the same.

"I am sorry that I cannot send you more than 25 cents. My mother cannot afford to give me money. I saved up money by selling old papers, and I am sending it to you. I used to read the capitalist papers until my mother finally showed me why I should read the DAILY WORKER. I hope every comrade is doing the same," reads Meyer's letter.

• • •

Contributions Received Tuesday

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P. S., Springfield, Mass.	1.00
Total to date	170.42

DISTRICT 2

St. Astras	1.00
J. K.	1.00
H. Nolde	1.00
A friend	1.00
B. Gochfeld, Peekskill	18.00
Hornoff	1.00
Bartels	2.50
K. C. N.	2.50
H. C. N.	2.50
Edison Worker	1.00
Couple City Workers	2.00
Group I. R. T. Workers	5.00
Colyl. Co-op Lecture	12.44
I.L.D. Branch— Julio Molla-List	
E. Rodrigris	.10
A. Rodrigris	.10
M. Rico, Pies	.15
Badaracco, Reyes	.20
G. Badaracco	.15
A. Hernandez	.10
Silo, Rivero	.20
Imp. Valley Br., I.L.D., List	
Rattner, Bokrass	.50
Bernstein, Kuntz	.40
Warpriche	.20
Z. Hasenberg	.25
Kastin	.10
Capson	.10
M. Kustero	.20
Left Wing Group, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U. 10 Names on list	2.00
French Workers Club List	
Ducraux	.15
Andrey	.20
J. Piroto	.25
Andre	.05
P. Bonchard	.10
M. Hauquet	.15
Sartous	.10
Pierre	.25
Clarte Club	.05
Total to date	2140.46

DISTRICT 3

J. Frummer, Phila.	1.00
Total to date	254.77

DISTRICT 4

G. C. Marcley, Hudson	.50
Student, Ithaca	.25
Total to date	24.36

DISTRICT 5

Slovak Workers	3.50
Jewish Buro	30.00
Lithuanian Buro—	
2 Lists	2.35
On Raffle Ticket	.45
E. Liberty Unit	5.90
Turtle Ck. Unit	4.67
Fitcairn Unit	3.02
New Kensington— Lists	4.70
Total to date	83.74

DISTRICT 6

L.P., Niles, Ohio	.40
Anon., Cleve.	4.00
Polish Wkrs. Club— Neb. Ave. Br., Toledo	5.00
Polish Wkrs. Club— List	.55
Unit 7-2, Toledo	7.50
Unit 7-12	7.50
Unit 7-5, List	1.75
Unit 2-22, List, Cleveland	1.00
Unit 2-24	1.00
Unit 2-31, List	2.30
Total to date	103.77

DISTRICT 7

C.P., Kalamazoo	4.25
Total to date	295.73

DISTRICT 8

N. B., Chicago	1.00
W. Schilling	2.00
C. Brown	.50
T. Duffy	.50
Total to date	458.25

DISTRICT 11

L. M. Lerner, Plentywood, Md.	2.00
Total to date	2.50

DISTRICT 14

Miami, Ari. City	1.50
Total to date	83.47

DISTRICT 15

J. Ogulnick, Norwich	.84
Total to date	75.70

DISTRICT 17

C. O. Jordahm, W. Palm Beach	1.00
Total to date	11.50
L. W. O. John Reed Br. 512, Newark	20.00
Total to date	132.66

THEY'LL DO THEIR PART

By a Worker Correspondent

AKRON, Ill.—Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone have laid off thousands and shortened the hours of those remaining by giving them a wage cut. The speed-up is terrific in all these plants. General Tire has cut its forces almost in half. Sentiments of the workers here are against the N.R.A. and against the government sending troops to Cuba. They say to Hell with Astor and John D. Let them protect their own interests.

Letters from Farmers

Says Japanese Use Soya Beans to Pay for Weapons of War

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American market in the soya bean line is cornered by soya beans from an unknown source, while American farmers have their whole crop this year and lots of last year's and don't know how to get rid of it.

We don't have to look in a broad way to find the origin of this. Manchukuo farm interests are raising lots of soya beans. The war ministry of Japan is placing big orders for war material, to kill the farmers of China, and is using the spoils of victory to pay.

We, the ones who are raising cotton, wheat, vegetables and fruit, and are selling far below the cost of production, should organize so that we could force the trusts to pay us the prices that we set.

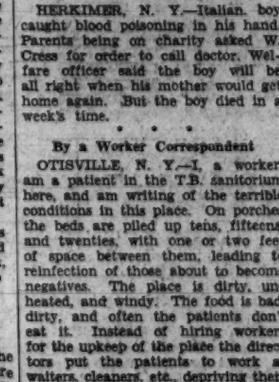
Where the Workers and Farmers Rule

Following is a small part of a report of a recent conference in the Soviet Union of delegates of old women in the Soviet Union, given by Abdul Gochaev, whose mother was present at the conference:

Hugin Taubekova, aged 65, who was among the speakers, made this statement:

"It is considered that women would oppose the collectivization and the Soviet Power more than men will. This is not right. The kolkhoz woman does not only keep pace with the man but she would always urge her man on to better work."

Then my mother took the floor. From her first words I saw that she would speak well. She told of her forced marriage, of her beautiful sister sold to the landlord and burned for refusal to be his love. Mother told about her dreadful life before the revolution. "For three years I have been working in the kolkhoz. My children also," she said. "Before the revolution we lived in a small hut with only a bed and a wooden bench. We wore home woven dresses and wooden boots. Now I have a new home, iron beds and good chairs. I have an overcoat, shoes and goloshes. The kolkhoz helped by to buy a



new cow. I live well, as the kolkhoz is my life now."

There was much said about the nightmares of the dreadful past. All these women told about their flaming hatred of the past and their true devotion to the Soviet Power which gave them this new life.

FEARS ROT IN OREGON

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The big orchardists have agreed not to gather 25 per cent of the Bosc pears. This is a late variety, and hundreds of thousands of them are raised annually on the west coast and used for shipping and canning. The reason is that already enough of their early pears have been picked, packed and canned to fill the requirements of those who will have money enough to buy and consume this year's output.

Thousands of tons of pears have already been left on the trees to rot. Hundreds of thousands of tons of pears are needed by hungry masses, either as canned or dried fruit. But this government is not concerned about taking this excess to feed the hungry.

However, the NRA says, destroy the fruit to "keep the prices up" to a "minimum" sale price to consumers. In the NRA code there is no maximum price set at which the retailers may sell.

Ten truck loads of small good pears were damaged in the brush by one cannery yesterday.

Farmers Must Learn to Join Workers in Fight Against Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WAKARUSA, Ind.—Please send me the Daily Worker for one month.

I have been interested in the struggles of the working class for several years and have been an occasional reader of the Daily Worker. I have come to the conclusion, however, that merely an occasional reading of the Daily Worker is insufficient. In order for a worker to keep in constant contact with the revolutionary movement it is quite essential that he read at least nearly every issue of the paper of his class.

The farmers in this section are still under the influence of the bourgeois ideologists. They do not yet see that their own plight is not due to the industrial workers but is an inevitable result of the capitalist system, and that relief for themselves cannot be won by merely appealing to the capitalist politicians, or by trusting the treacherous leadership of the banker-controlled farm organizations.

The farmers must learn that complete unity between workers and farmers is necessary to win real relief from the bosses for either.

EDITOR'S NOTE: One way in which this worker can help to organize the farmers in his community is to write reports of conditions that he sees and arrange for special distribution of the Daily Worker on the days (Thursdays) that his reports are printed.

The NRA and the Truck Farmer

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y.—Following are the prices we are making as truck farmers on the Albany market.

Beets, first quality, 1c per bunch; carrots, 50c a basket; peppers 50c a barrel; beans unsellable; eggplants, 40c a barrel; cabbage, 50c-75c a barrel. Often the farmers take one-third to one-half of their loads back.

Empty barrels, which we used to get for nearly nothing, are now 15c apiece; new baskets, 12c apiece. We are paying 12c for the empty basket and receiving 25c for the same sold on the market filled with tomatoes.

The retail price in the stores is mostly four times to ten times what the farmers are receiving on the market.

Letters from Our Readers

A.F.L. GANGSTERS STOP SALE OF DAILY WORKER

New York

Comrade Editor:

I happened to be walking along trying to sell the Daily Worker. A strike of windowcleaners had just started and they were holding their meeting at Ukrainian Hall, Sixth St., between Second and Third Ave. Some of the A. F. of L. gangsters said, "Get the hell out of here with that Communist paper." I said, "This is the only working class paper and I'm going to sell it." They said, "Get out of here.' I said, "I'l bet this is an A. F. of L. union." And no one said anything.

WALTER STEIN,
Daily Worker Agent.

A. F. of L. RELIEF RACKET

New York City.

Comrade Editor:

I do not need to outline you the economic situation of us City Commission Work Bureau workers.

Working myself in Dyker Park, Brooklyn, I witness how a fat job holder and delegate of the bricklayers union, going around taking the bricklayers' names and telling them that they have to pay the union five cents an hour, $1.20 a month. If they do not pay, then they will not be allowed to lay bricks and they will have to work nine days a month instead of three to make the same amount of money.

This ought to be stopped. We can't afford to pay dues when we only receive $39.60 a month and some of us are spending 20 cents carfare a day.

Plenty of money was squeezed out of us from the unions in general when we were working and part-time only. It's the clique that was and still is working and we have to walk the streets and be forced to pay dues. Otherwise we are expelled.

• • •

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have discussed this matter with the Unemployed Council. Their opinion is that the workers on every one of these relief jobs should organize to demand trade union wages so long as they are doing mechanics' work—this to apply to those who are union members as well as those who are expelled from the union by the burocrats for inability to pay dues. All workers should demand the trade union rate whether they are bricklayers or laborers. At the present time the government is cooperating with these labor fakers, by allowing the union rate only to those who are union members. Many workers who have been unemployed for a long time and therefore have been expelled from the union by the burocrats, are thus forced by the government to work nine days a month at $4.50 a day instead of three days a month at $13.20 a day.

The workers on all relief jobs should report to the Unemployed Council, 10 E. 17th St., New York, on such abuses. They will help them fight these conditions.

DAYTON Ohio.

Comrade Editor:

With a six-page Daily Worker, the Worcorn columns will have more room and won't have to be condensed to shorter articles I go to different parts of the states. Many workers that have never read our paper say, "Only four pages?" I always explain to them that the Daily Worker is a workers' paper, not an advertisement sheet and the three cents they spend on a Daily is three cents well spent for a workers paper that tells the truth of the rotten conditions here in the United States of America. The Daily Worker also shows the workers in the ships, mines, mills and farms that there are other workers struggling against starvation and misery. Yes, we need the six-page Daily Worker and we needed the six pages a good while ago.

Another item before I close. The Daily Worker needs not only volunteers in New York to sell the Daily Worker. We need more workers that are unemployed, that have no home or means of support to get out in the smaller cities and towns and push the sales so we can have a hundred thousand leaving New York City every night. The Daily Worker is not a hard paper to sell, and if every worker puts his shoulder to the wheel and gets out for an hour or two a day and does his damndest he need not be stuck with any of the Daily Workers.

Yes a six-page Daily Worker will not be out of place with Roosevelt's N. R. A. or his rotten deal in the smaller cities.

A. M.

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers which occurs in your factory, trade union, workers' organization or locality. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

S. L. P. Believes in Ballot As the Road to Revolution

Lenin Referred to S. L. P. as "Maniacs of the Fixed Idea" With "Yellow" Sectarian Streak"

This is the third and last of a series of articles on the Socialist Labor Party, written in answer to letters which workers have written to the Daily Worker requesting information about the character and history of the S. L. P. The first two articles dealt with the isolation from workers' struggles of the S. L. P. and its stand against fights for immediate demands and for the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship.

• • •

By JAMES S. ALLEN.

III.

But to return to the DeLeonite form of "exceptionalism." DeLeon argued that unlike Europe there was in the United States a total lack of feudal relations. As a result a "purer" democracy existed here, making it possible for the revolutionary party to place its main stress upon "peaceful methods" and the ballot. Once the workers have obtained the majority vote and they have been organized into industrial unions, it will only be necessary for the workers to take possession of the industries and capitalism will be caput. The workers will only need to use force in defense of the revolution, he argued, for the process of taking over the industries will be a peaceful one. Only if the capitalists will try to take them back, then will the workers resort to arms. But the capitalists will "surrender unconditionally," a classless society will set in; no dictatorship of the proletariat or a Communist Party will be necessary. Today the S. L. P., using the language of the "militant" Socialists, designate this blissful state as "industrial democracy."

Feudalism and Revolution

DeLeon died in 1914—this is before he had an opportunity to observe or learn from the Russian Revolution. Even then, however, Lenin, on the basis of the experiences of the European revolutions of the 19th Centuries and the Russian Revolution of 1905, as well as by a study of the writings of Marx on the State, had forseen that no such utopian DeLeonites picture of the future was possible. Today, after the Russian Revolution, experience has indisputably shown that without a dictatorship of the proletariat to take the place of the machinery of state which had been completely smashed by th revolution, it would have been impossible for the working class to maintain itself in power, it would have been powerless against all the internal as well as external enemies of the workers' republic. It has also shown that a Communist Party is necessary just as much after the revolution as before. In fact it is the main directing force in the great task which faces the working class after the revolution—the building of Socialism, and the creation of a classless society.

The absence or presence of remnants of feudalism has nothing to do with it. It may effect certain aspects of the revolution, but not its main outlines. In the South, for instance, there are still very strong remnants of the slave system, which exhibit feudal features. This will not affect the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It will, however, have the effect of accelerating the revolutionary movement in the South by drawing into the proletarian revolution the Negro masses suffering under peon conditions.

Fascism and Democracy

The rise of fascism in a number of European countries as the last line of resistance of capitalism against the gathering revolutionary forces, should be sufficient to silence the clackers for "democracy." Fascism has shown that the capitalists, far from "surrendering unconditionally," will go to any resort to keep themselves in power and maintain the capitalist system. If not overthrown, capitalist democracy develops into fascism. It is a great crime against the working class to spread the illusion that capitalists will simply throw up the sponge, for it leaves the working class unprepared for the revolutionary struggle. Social-Democracy in Germany helped to usher Hitler in, precisely by finding democracy even in the semi-fascist Von Papen cabinet and by its fear of the "dictatorship of the proletariat." And Socialist leaders in this country today speak of the impossibility of fascism here because of the "purer" form of democracy. The S. L. P. has, indeed, worthy bedmates. Despite revolutionary phrases, they spread illusions which have the effect of defending capitalism and putting the workers to sleep.

A sect, such as the S. L. P. has become, can only degenerate further and further. That is the only form of motion open to it. Abstaining from all the struggles of the workers, it attacks those who participate in and lead these struggles. It splits up into small squabbling sects within the sect, between whom there are only differences in the degree of degeneracy. The present leaders of the S. L. P. have even descended to the role of provocateur in the labor movement by trying to create distrust in the Communist Party and its leaders. When they can sink to the depths of issuing a pamphlet charging out of whole cloth that William Z. Foster as a spy, there is no telling where they will end up.

Whenever they are confronted with activity the S. L. P. hastily beats a retreat. Its leaders hurriedly withdrew into their cubby-holes when an opportunity was offered to the S. L. P. to enter united front struggles with the Communists and other workers against war, for unemployment relief and insurance, against fascism, etc. "We are proud of our revolutionary position," they shout. But that position is like that of the famous Humpty Dumpty who fell from the wall and landed on the other side.

Lenin and DeLeon

Was Lenin influenced by DeLeon? The DeLeonites, running true to their "exceptional form," have cried that while the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is not so bad, the C. P. of the U. S. A. stinks to high heaven. We have indeed made application to the Communist International, they exclaim, and in fact we should be its recognized party. But they always forget to add that they wished to join the C. I.—minus the 21 points of admission! In other words, minus the program of the Communist International.

These artists of the word have also claimed that Lenin recognized the greatness of DeLeon and gave him credit for having invented the system of Soviets. This contention is bad primarily on the report of a bourgeois newspaper correspondent, Ransome, who said that Lenin had told him that after reading the works of DeLeon (this was not until after the Revolution) he expressed admiration for him and gave him credit for his position on industrial unionism and his forecast that in the future governmental representation would be, not from geographic areas but from industrial units, which has something of the idea of Soviets. How much of this was actually said by Lenin and how much was the imagination of the newspaper correspondent will never be known.

But Lenin has set down in writing his opinion of the S. L. P. During the war, in his letters to Kollontai, who was at that time in the United States organizing the opposition within the S. P. to the imperialist war, he referred to the S. L. P. as having a "yellow sectarian streak." "Aren't these people hopelessly sectarian?" he asks in another letter. "Or are they maniacs of the fixed idea about a special economic organization of workers?" "Yellow sectarian streak"—"hopelessly sectarian"—"maniacs of the fixed idea"—this was Lenin's characterization of the S. L. P. And time has only served to develop these characteristics even further, to make out of the S. L. P. not only a "hopeless sect" but an anti-working class sect.

Workers who are blinded by the revolutionary words of the S. L. P. leaders should measure these words against their acts. This is a true test and, if honest, they will find test and, if honest, these workers will find that their place is in the ranks of the Communist Party.

(THE END)

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Now that there is a chilly sniff of tutumn in the air, we shall be able to get the oven going again—that is, if the gas has not been shut off. And as we eat or do not eat this day our daily bread, let us give a thought to the bakers, who are on strike.

Here is the way to make batter for waffles:

2 cups sifted flour,
2 teaspoons baking powder, (sifted with flour)
2 cups milk,
2 well-beaten eggs,
2 tablespoons shortening, (butter, lard, or oil)
½ teaspoon salt.

Put eggs in a big bowl with shortening and salt and add other ingredients alternately while beating. Have waffle irons hot before mixing batter, which should be beaten thoroughly. If you have no waffle irons, substitute pancakes for waffles.

In making sandwiches of peanut butter, combine it with orange marmalade for children, and with sweet relish or sliced sweet pickles for adults.

Perhaps there is a bit of raw celery and carrot left from yesterday. For the salad use finely chopped cabbage, sweet peppers, and celery mixed with cut tomatoes and a grated raw carrot. (And onion if there are no children.) Mix with a sour cream dressing. (Given Tuesday, Sept. 26.) Substitute a creamed vegetable for salad if you prefer.

Give a piece of breast of veal size necessary for your family, and ask the butcher to cut a pocket in it. Fill the pocket with this dressing.

Cut dry bread into small cubes; put the cubes in a bowl. Add milk (about ¾ cup to several slices bread) and 2 or 3 tablespoons melted butter; stir; drop in raw eggs, one or two, depending on size of roast and your pocketbook; stir well. Season with salt, pepper, tiny pinch sage, and still smaller pinch thyme, if you have them; add a small finely chopped onion, a couple sticks chopped celery; a bit chopped parsley if available.

Mix all together, add a bit more milk if it seems too dry, and fill pocket in meat. Don't pack tightly—allow for expansion. Sew together open side of meat with string in darning needle, or fasten with toothpicks or skewers.

If there's too much dressing put remainder in baking cups and bake with meat. Don't use too much herb seasoning; that's where the restaurants usually make a mistake. This same dressing, with the addition of walnuts or chestnuts, is excellent for stuffing fowl too.

Grease the roaster so it will be easier to wash; put in meat and a cup or so of water. Cover and bake. It will take about an hour, depending on size. When meat has baked about 15 minutes put peeled potatoes to bake in same pan. Add water if necessary. Uncover pan to brown meat.

The squash should be scrubbed. (I have in mind the dark green-skinned nubbly kind), cut into large pieces, buttered, salted, rubbed with brown sugar, and baked in a pan. It's not necessary to peel it.

A slice of lemon pie would be great with this dinner, but if that's out of sight cut red apples across in circular slices, raw and unpeeled, and spread with cream cheese.

Put a cup of lentils in cold water tonight.

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TODAY'S MENU

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit Juice
Waffles or Pancakes, Honey
Little Sausages
Coffee

• • •

LUNCH

Peanut Butter Sandwiches
Fresh Vegetable Salad
Tea Wafers

• • •

DINNER

Stuffed Breast of Veal
Roasted Potatoes
Baked Squash
Coffee
Apples and Cheese

CUCUMBER RELISH

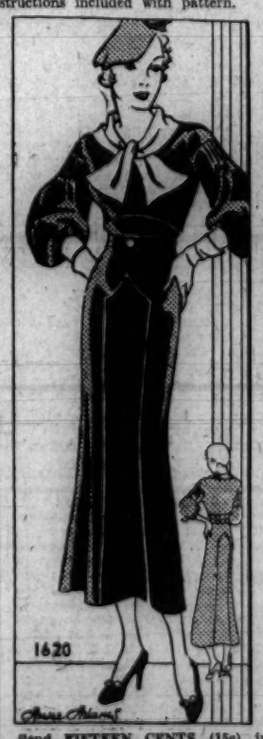
1 quart pared and sliced cucumbers, not too large.
2 small onions, sliced.
1 small green pepper, chopped.

Put in granite or porcelain dish; sprinkle with salt. Let stand 3 hours, then drain. Add 20 whole cloves, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon white mustard seed, 1 tablespoon grated horseradish, 1-2 teaspoon tumeric, and vinegar to cover. Dilute cinegar if too strong. Heat and seal. Do not boil.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

All types of figures will find this dress becoming. It would be lovely in satin, or ribbed silk, as shown; and we think that, for winter, it would be very nice in lightweight wool in navy, brown, deep green, or deep red, with beige crepe-de-chine collar. We would suggest that the corners of tie-collar be fastened to dress with snap-fasteners, to make it stand as shown, and to keep it out of the soup.

Pattern 1620 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards 39 inch fabric and 1¼ yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City. Patterns by mail only.

WORKERS' MAILBAG

The Quality of (Capitalist) Mercy

By a Worker Correspondent

HERKIMER, N. Y.—Italian boy caught blood poisoning in his hand. Parents being on charity asked W. Cress for order to call doctor. Welfare officer said the boy will be all right when his mother would get home again. But the boy died in a week's time.

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By a Worker Correspondent

OTISVILLE, N. Y.—I, a worker, am a patient in the T.B. sanitorium here, and am writing of the terrible conditions in this place. On porches the beds are piled up tens, fifteens, and twenties, with one or two feet of space between them, leading to reinfection of those about to become negatives. The place is dirty, unheated, and windy. The food is bad, dirty, and often the patients don't eat it. Instead of hiring workers for the upkeep of the place the directors put the patients to work as waiters, cleaners, etc., depriving them of the absolute rest necessary for recovery. The patients are afraid to make complaints; they might be thrown out, and many of them have no place to go. Others here that come from Sea View Sanitorium and other places say that conditions there are even worse.

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"WE DO OUR PART"

By a Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A worker correspondent in the Schillington Box Co. factory tells why he wants to see the feathers pulled out of the buzzard's wings.

The workers in this shop all looked forward to the NRA raise in wages. Well, they got a cut on weekly earnings from their boss, and lower wages. They were getting 25 cents an hour for a 48-hour week. Now they work 40 hours and get $10 and are speeded up so that if they do not get out as much work in 40 hours as they did in 48, they are sacked.

• • •

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—While the Blue Vulture flaps ridiculously over City Hall, orders came recently to all branches of the Boston Public Library "to reduce the budget." All branch heads have been told to cut down on the number of help now employed and if necessary to cut the wages of the girls who now receive the meager wage of 25 cents per hour. New lower minimums have been sent out varying according to the size of the branch, and the number of help employed and wages must be cut accordingly.

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STARVATION GARDENS

DETROIT, Mich.—The new deal is still on in Detroit. The welfare department gave workers a garden in the spring to help them in the coming winter and then decided that the workers got too much, so they cooked up a plan to starve them a better way. They started to take away some of the relief by placing a charge of $3.45 for these gardens and the workers in the shop who had a job they charged only 50 cents.

They also took away the flour that the government gave the unemployed in this manner; the workers who are not on the wage work plan get the flour, those who work for their dole get no flour.

Greetings for 14th Party Anniversary

DISTRICT 5, PITTSBURGH

John Hubonis, Pittsburgh	.25
Fred Davedenko, Coverdale	.10
Joe Szvarc, Coverdale	.05
Brown [illegible], Coverdale	.50
John Pinonin, Coverdale	.10
W. Pitko, Coverdale	.35
S. Furno, Coverdale	.40
Franck Kalenski, Coverdale	.10
M. John, Coverdale	.05
M. J., Coverdale	.05
M. K., Coverdale	.05
M. S., Coverdale	.25
T. T., Coverdale	.10
R. Shwarz, Coverdale	.05
G. K., Coverdale	.10
S. L., Pittsburgh	1.00
M. M., Pittsburgh	.10

DISTRICT 7

J. Laine, White Pine Mich.	.50
Theodore Arvola, White Pine Mine	.25
Wm. Arvola, White Pine Mine	.25
Wm. Lathe, White Pine Mine	.10
Axel Lustic, White Pine Mine	.10
Uno Laine, White Pine Mine	.10
A. L., Ontonagon	.10
Victor Maki, Green	.10
Julius Salsburg, Green	.10
Mattilas, Ontonagon	.10
Adolph Aho, Ontonagon	.10
Charles Keronen, Green	.10
Lauri Wesa, Green	.10
Victor Riil, Herman	.10
Paul Tiitalo, Nestoria	.25
Jafet Hokkanen, Herman	.10
Mike Nurmi, Herman	.10
Lauri Hannila, Herman	.05
Tiina Hannila, Herman	.05
Maalie Soinlu, Herman	.15
William Beonen, Copper City	.20
John Rasonen, Copper City	.10
Victor Kauppila, Copper City	.10
John Donnigan, Copper City	.10
Victor Lein, Gay	.10
George Antilla, Gay	.10
Henry Juno, Gay	.10
Norman J., Gay	.10
Wm. Hendrickson, Copper City	.10
Ed. Hendrickson, Copper City	.10
A. Comrade, Gay	.10
R. A., Mass.	.05
Mrs. John Arklander, Mass	.05
Hilja Lindgren, Mass	.10
Mari Hilk, Mass	.05
L. Pahis, Mass	.05
Isaac Korp, Mass	.10
Hilda Wiskinen, Mass	.10
Bertha Dokila, Mass	.05
Ed Mannik, Barage	.10
W.A.H., Supina	.10
K.P., Hancock	.10
J.K., Hancock	.10
L.M., Hancock	.10
O.M., Hancock	.10
J.P., Hancock	.10
O.P., Barage	.10
A.R., Bohta	.15
Hannah, Bohta, Mich	.10
J. Carlson, Bohta, Mich	.20
Leonard Maki, Bohta, Mich	.10
John Palo, Bohta, Mich.	.10
Eino Palo, Bohta, Mich.	.05
A. Kaski, Bohta, Mich.	.05
M. Sitra, Bohta, Mich.	.05

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Chiropractic and Communism.

It had always been a mystery to educated people why political radicals, particularly in the Western and Central States, were inclined to fall for every fake medical cult and quack nostrum vender that came along. The last three nation-wide epidemics of pseudo-medical quackery originated there and, after creating two and a half millionaires, died down as quickly as it had gone up. The Abrams hoax, with its electronic flopdoodle, died with its founder, a common aspect of most cults being their tendency to disappear with their founder.

Even sunny California, which is so fertile a soil for fantastic ideas, was unable to keep alive spondylotherapy and E. R. A. after Abrams, her native son and their inventor, departed from this sublunar world. The second fake, chiropractic, had its origin in Iowa and still manages to attract some knaves who are trying to enter the practice of medicine through this trapdoor and who manage to delude a few fools with their pseudo-scientific jargon matter on back of pages. As we said before, the average intelligent person cannot understand why anybody should prefer to be treated by an ignoramus who can get a chiropractic "diploma" in six months rather than by an educated physician who must go to college, medical school and hospital for ten years before he can get a license to practice.

But there is a reason for the vagaries of the human mind, even if we cannot always discover it. In this instance, it is probably due to that peculiar psychology which falls for religious revivals, for such mountebanks as Billy Sunday and Aimee Hutton McPherson, God's latest gift to middle-aged men. It is this exalted spirit impatient of delay, feverishly seeking a short cut to the salvation of the soul, which makes this type of person embrace with such fanatical eagerness the shortest cut to physical salvation—the cure of all bodily ills—whether it is promised by naturopaths, osteopaths, chiropractors, or what have you. It is this "will to be buncoed" which prevents the sucker from differentiating between a trained M.D. and the naturopath who can tag M.D. after his name without having to spend a single day in school.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c-o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

I HAVE printed a few letters from readers who said they liked this column. Here is one typical of the readers who not only do not like the column, but also seem to hate its author's intestines.

The letter is from a young organizer of the steel workers' union in Pittsburgh. He is very impatient and positive, and he brings up questions that have been debated for years and years:

"Your lament over the lost proletarian poets, notably Russak, really galls me," he writes. "To think of us here, with strikes and struggles going on, with so much upheaval among the workers, and you worry because a guy who could have been a writer went and became an organizer. And we want organizers here more than we want bread! Have you no sense of proportion?

"The revolutionary movement is a virile one. And only when the writers and artists will come out of the ranks of militant workers will we have a proletarian literature. Not from the ranks of the weak-sister, polite gin-drinking Mexican art-stuff hot air throwers who don't even know what a miner's payday in a cathouse looks like and who write about the misery of workers they never even saw.

"In line with which, let me tell you that while "The Road" by Marlen stinks, this "S. S. Utah" is not so bad. I've been on boats and let me tell you again that the experiences the men go through in the U.S.S.R. are identical with the experiences I went through in Novorussisk when my boat docked there. It is more realistic than anything so far. True, there is little form to it, no gripping beauty, but when you can't have fish, you take herring, and it's a good herring.

"Otherwise, Comrade Mike, you're entertaining. I bet the 14th Street cafeterias go for you in a big way."

The letter is signed with a fine old fighting name, Patrick W. McGinty.

* * *

It Takes Some Guts!

COMRADE PAT, to answer first your personal crack, and thus free the discussion for more essential matters, I would like to tell you I don't hang around the cafeterias. I live out of the city, and come in about once a week. I write about eight hours a day, and that's hard work. Have you ever spent six months working at something, then tear it up and start all over again? Writing is work—hard work.

I met the proletarian writer Hans Marchwitza at the Kharkov congress of writers. He is a Ruhr miner, a man of about forty, who fought all through the war, was a leader in the barricade fighting in the Ruhr, and an active Communist functionary. Marchwitza wrote a novel about the Ruhr fighting, and was working at another when I met him.

His entrance into literature was an interesting story. He had written his first novel after the long day underground in the mines, in a dark miner's hut, by candlelight, surrounded by his family of five children. He slept only three or four hours a night. He wrote and rewrote the book at least thirty times. He had to learn his technique, step by painful step. His health broke down but he persisted. It took him over three years to write that first novel, which became famous at once in the German movement.

Well, at the congress, Marchwitza, the veteran of wars and revolutions, had this to say. "Comrades, it takes a lot of guts, too, to be a writer."

Yes, it takes a form of guts to be a proletarian writer. Some of us have gone beyond the point where we feel it necessary to prove to everybody that we have guts or that we have a right to do literary work. As to cafeterias, you have just told us where miners spend their paydays, and I can only answer, Pat, if this is true, somebody ought to teach them to go to cafeterias instead.

As a matter of fact, there is a kind of cafeteria parasite who spoils the scene in New York. A great deal of foolish talk does go on in those places. But every large city has these social gathering places. I saw Communist cafeterias in Berlin, Paris, London and Moscow. The Soviet workers even play chess and checkers, and they certainly love to sit around and talk. Talk, comrade, whether you know it or not, is a kind of relaxed education. But it should never be a substitute for action, of course.

* * *

No Apologies Needed

NOW as to poets and organizers. As I have said, some writers and artists have made an adjustment to the revolutionary movement. Artists like Gropper or Jake Burck have long gotten over apologizing for the fact that they are artists. Their work is recognized by themselves and others as another weapon in the struggle. A few writers have also achieved this self-understanding. In the main, however, the youngsters who have cultural leanings and are revolutionists suffer from a consciousness of guilt.

It is quite in the American tradition. The Babbitts have always despised culture, and some of our proletarians take over this worst of commercial vices. They think it is somehow manly to look down on an artist or writer. I can still remember the time when I was a boy and worked for the old Adams Express. All the drivers looked down on anybody who read books. You were a sissy if you read a book.

For a revolutionary to feel that way about any of the arts or sciences means that he is not a leader of the masses, but is sunk in their most backward prejudices. It is not only a question of studying economics, Marx and Lenin, and forgetting the rest. If you study Marx and Lenin thoroughly you are sure to be led on and on into at least an understanding of the revolutionary importance of the cultural problems.

Your feeling that organizers are more necessary than poets is quite natural. We are engaged in a great battle, and culture is generally one of the casualties of war. Yet even in wartime there is a psychological factor which every general must reckon with. It is called Morale; and it is as necessary as food to any army.

Proletarian art is a means of lifting the morale of the working class. It is also a form of mass-education. The workers get tired of speeches after a while, as any organizer will testify. It is then that the proletarian artist steps in with his agit-prop troupe of players. It is then the proletarian poet chants or sings his songs; it is then the artist makes his cartoons.

* * *

LENIN, I think, said that the poems of Demian Bydeny were worth at least a machine-gun regiment to the Soviets.

Our whole conception of revolutionary tactics has broadened out since the Russian Revolution. We are beginning to understand what mass work is. It must reach the men, the women, the children. It must touch every side of the emotional and mental life of the worker—his hobbies, his health, his sport and esthetic desires.

Comrade Pat, we have had many, many strikes led by Communists in this country. They have been won, and they have been lost, but only a small number of new Communists were made in all this gigantic activity of millions of workers. Why? The question has been asked again and again, and many answers made. My own amateur guess is that nobody stopped long enough to teach the striking workers something about Communists—not only through speeches, but through the cultural work.

The Red Army of Soviet China, when in the field, always has a corps of poets and actors attached to each regiment. When a city is taken, these cultural workers occupy the theatres the very first night, and in poem and sketch teach new masses the great objects of the Revolution. It sounds foolish to you, Pat, but it works.

Ben Gold Describes Struggles of Left Wing Workers Against S. P. Leaders, Racketeers, From Close of the World War to the Present

Communist Candidate for Comptroller Played a Leading Part

This is the second and concluding installment of the story of Ben Gold, General Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen in New York City.

* * *

By PHILIP STERLING

BEN GOLD sat over his ever-present cup of coffee in a downtown restaurant. He was there by appointment, to tell the story of his life, by request. But an inexperienced listener, who was not familiar with the labor movement since the end of the war, would have been unable to tell where the story of Gold's life left off and where the history of the New York post-war labor movement began. With politely suppressed impatience he brushed aside questions about his personal life to pursue his recollections of the fight for a real furrier's union.

When the World War ended, the workers who were compelled to fight it returned to their homes on this side the ocean to find that they had another war on their hands—a war for jobs and for decent wages.

The S. P. and Racketeers

The political policies which permitted the Socialist Party to urge workers to kill each other in the trenches also permitted it to share control of the furrier's union with a clique of racketeering officials and outright gangsters.

Because the union was run as a private business concerning which the rank and file of the membership could not be taken into confidence, the union leaders found it necessary to support a large corps of gangsters to enforce their edicts inside of the organization and out of it. After "Izzy" Cohen, one of the Socialist founders of the union, was reproached for permitting such tactics, he declared at a public mass meeting, "You can't run a union without gangsters."

Elected to Joint Board

Ben Gold, on the other hand, believed that not only was it possible to run a union without gangsters, but it was possible and necessary to run the furriers union without crooked officials as well. There were hundreds and later thousands of furriers who believed that same thing and they expressed this belief in 1919 by electing Ben Gold to the Joint Board of the International Fur Workers Union. A little later they also elected Aaron Gross who was also active in fighting for rank and file control.

All through 1919 the opposition to the Socialist officials continued to grow. Ruddy cheeked, passionately militant Ben Gold, barely 21 years old, was the leader. On their side, the Socialist officialdom of the union had the strong arm corps and a treasury of $250,000. From Operators Local 1, which elected Ben to the Joint Board, the opposition spread to Locals 5, 10 and 15.

Attempt To Oust Gold Fails

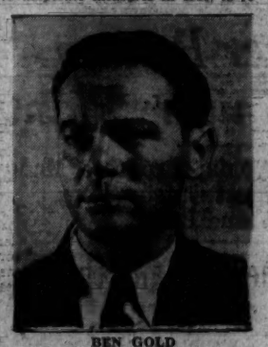
On one occasion, the officials of the Joint Board called a mass meeting at which they hoped to crush the rising opposition by the charge that Ben and the others were Reds. The meeting was a boomerang. Gold and the other opposition leaders were there to defend their policies and won the overwhelming support of the meeting. Gold was not then and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

Ben Gold loses his shyness when he recalls these events. His soft voice seems to become a veil for the joy he takes in battle and his friendly smile seems to sheath a spirit of steel.

"Our struggles were resulting," he will tell you, "in a rapid clarification of our economic demands, our political slant and consolidation of our fight against class collaboration policies of the Socialists. Almost before we knew it, our opposition had crystalized itself into a definite left wing. We knew what we wanted. Our determined opposition to gangsterism and to irresponsible handling of union funds without an accounting to the membership finally resulted among other victories, in Morris Kaufman's resigning from the presidency of the International, and the managership of the Joint Board. It is significant," Gold continued, "that he is now manager of a fur bosses outfit, the Muskrat Group Factors Association. Abe Beckerman and Sam Cohen, two of his henchmen who were forced out with him, were recently indicted for racketeering."

Officials Fight to Hold Control

The officials, Gold recalls, resorted to desperate measures in 1920, to retain control of the union. Seeing their grip slipping, they decided that a strike might turn the tide for them. If it didn't, they could, in any event, use the occasion for looting the $250,000 treasury.



BEN GOLD

"Of course, the left wing supported the strike in the interests of solidarity," said Gold. "Our left wing locals were placed in charge of the toughest territories because the officials hoped we would be smashed there, but we weren't. Our strike hall and picket lines became models of organization for the strike.

"Before the strike was very old, we began to learn that not the membership, but hired gangsters were running the show. Hoodlums furnished by Little Augie Pisano were getting from $10 to $20 a day from the union treasury, which was controlled by the Socialist officials. Besides, Little Augie was supplying other gangsters to the bosses and collecting from them, too. He was also supplying scabs to the Bosses and using all his mob on both sides of the fence to steal for him. Before the strike was over, $1,000,000 worth of goods were stolen in the strike area. On top of all this the union was compelled to furnish bail and pay fines for the gangsters which the officials had hired.

Tells of Setbacks and Victories, in Fight for a Real Union

Strike Lasted 32 Weeks

"The strike lasted 32 weeks and long before the end the workers were good and tired of it, because they knew what the game was, but they weren't able, at the moment, to rid themselves of Kaufman and his gang. When Kaufman called a meeting to inform the workers in the settled shops that there would be a 40 per cent strike tax on them, they rebelled. They shouted that they were tired of paying tribute to Kaufman and his gangsters. Kaufman shouted back, 'I am your Trotsky. You'll pay the tax whether you like it or not.'"

The workers didn't like it and they didn't pay. Nevertheless, the long, useless struggle depleted the treasury and practically wrecked the union. Almost to a man, the furriers decided that there was only one way to save the organization, give the leadership to the left wing.

Frightened by the rising tide of left wing sentiment, Kaufman denounced Gold to the Department of Justice as a "Red." That was in 1920 when the reign of post-war terror, the Palmer and the Burleson raids, were filling the jails with working class leaders. Gold had to skip town for a time to avoid arrest at a time when his imprisonment would have been disastrous to the left wing, but he continued to play a leading part by proxy.

Jack Algus

Not all of the old-time Socialist members of the Joint Board were dishonest or irrevocably committed to incorrect policies. Following the election of Gold and Gross to the Joint Board, the left wing won an ally in Jack Algus, president of the Joint Board. Algus needed merely to see the logic and the justice of the left wing position to become a devout supporter of it. Gold's success in winning Algus incidentally resulted in his winning a wife for himself, Jack Algus's daughter.

According to Gold and other left wingers, Algus's conversion to the left wing position cost him his life three years afterward. Algus, says Gold, was elected as one of the delegates from Local 1 to the convention of the International in May, 1922. The election of delegates was bitterly contested by the right wing.

"After that meeting," Gold declared, "someone handed Jack a drink. Jack took it and died the same evening. We've never been able to prove anything, of course, but I'm convinced and so are others who were present, that Jack Algus was poisoned."

Expelled From Union

In 1923, the left wing furriers gained new strength from the organization of the Trade Union Educational League. The league was soon branded as a Communist organization by the furrier officials. They used Gold's affiliation with the league as an excuse, long sought, for expelling him from the union. That, of course, didn't stop Gold. He continued to work with those who remained on the inside.

Two years later, the determined efforts of the left wing, backed by growing numbers of furriers, resulted in the election of Gold as manager of the Joint Board.

New Victories

Gold's eyes sparkle with unsophisticated enthusiasm when he talks of this period. "Our victory in the Joint Board was followed in 1925 by a wave of strikes—successful strikes. Under the leadership of the left wing we unionized open shops, we organized the Greek section of the industry in which there had never been a union before, we forced Kaufman out of office. We gained leadership of the Joint Board and we were going ahead to 100 per cent unionization."

The Mineola Frame-Ups

But the furriers had the successors of Kaufman in the International to deal with. These were as anxious as Kaufman to keep rank and file hands off the union controls. The New York Joint Board, however, went ahead with the historic strike of 12,000 furriers, which established the left wing not only in the furriers' union but in the American trade union movement. The strike resulted, however, in the expulsion of the entire Joint Board and the left wing locals from the International. The treachery of the Socialist leadership and their anxiety to co-operate with the bosses in crushing the left wing also became evident in this strike, when the Jewish Daily Forward and the Socialist leaders engineered the frame-up of Gold and other strike leaders on charges of felonious assault in Mineola, L. I.

It took the workers in the entire industry two years to recover from this blow, for the expulsion was followed by a weakening of the New York locals and the International. The left wing, however, with Gold still unremittingly active, mustered their forces and began to build anew.

By 1929, the left wing elements had been driven from dozens of unions the country over by the same kind of trickery and gangsterism employed against the furriers. The result was the formation of the Trade Union Unity League. Ben Gold assumed leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and the left wing furriers finally found a solid footing from which to wage their battle for organization.

During 1930 and 1931, Gold's friends and associates became aware that the strain of ten years' fighting with no time out between fights was beginning to tell on him. They urged him to take a lay-off. Ben scoffed until someone proposed that he visit the Soviet Union, not for a vacation but to study Socialism in the making. That appeal to Ben and he went. He stayed there nine months, observing and studying. Early in 1932 he was recalled by the furriers and got back into harness. He's still at it. His candidacy for president of the Board of Aldermen is only part of the load he is pulling.

(THE END)

Tuning In

NEW YORK.—"A Cop Remembers," by Captain Cornelius W. Willemse, will be reviewed by Paul Kaminsky over station WARD at 1:45 p.m. today

* * *

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the Workers Short Wave Club will be held today at 8:30 p.m. at 446 Claremont Parkway, Bronx. Members are urged to be prompt.

* * *

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Vallee Orch.; Soloists
9:00—Captain Henry's Show Boat; Lanny Ross, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Annette Hanshaw, Songs
10:00—Whiteman Orch.; Deems Taylor, Narrator; Al Jolson, Songs
11:00—Just Relax—Sketch
11:15—Meroff Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:45 A. M.—Calloway Orch.
13:30—Dance Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—The Purdy Brothers—Sketch
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter
8:00—Ralph Grosvenor, Tenor
8:15—Little Old New York—Harrison Grey Fiske
8:30—Dion Kennedy, Organ
9:00—Gordon Graham, Baritone; Ohman and Arden, Piano Duo
9:15—Frank and Flo, Songs
9:30—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano Duo; Hazel Arth, Contralto
9:45—Talk—Percy Waxman
10:00—Variety Musicale
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—The Jolly Russians
11:00—Time; Weather
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.

* * *

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Treasure Island—Sketch
7:30—Mario Cozzi, Baritone; Betty Culp, Piano; Lisiau Orch.
7:45—Public's Duty to Support the NRA—Arthur Brisbane, Editor
8:00—Captain Diamond's Adventures—Sketch
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Norman Bundesen
8:45—Crooning Choir
9:00—Death Valley Days—Sketch
9:30—Dance Orch.
10:00—Canadian Exchange Program
10:30—Archer Gibson, Organ; Mixed Chorus
11:00—Jesters Trio
11:15—Poet Prince
11:30—U. S. Army Band
12:00—Holst Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Dance Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Mills Brothers, Songs
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Boswell Sisters, Songs
8:15—Singin' Sam
8:30—Hall Johnson Singers; Hopkins Orch.
9:00—Warnow Orch.; Vera Van, Songs
9:15—Renard Orch.; Paige Orch.; Bing Crosby, Songs; Ethel Barrymore, Actress; Morton Downey, Tenor; Willie and Eugene Howard, Comedians; Ruth Etting, Songs
10:15—Deep River Orch.
10:30—Belasco Orch.; Ted Husing; Barbara Maurel, Songs
10:45—Gladys Rice, Soprano; Concert Orch.
11:15—News Bulletins
11:30—Davis Orch.
12:00—Nielson Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Lucas Orch.
1:00—Light Orch.

In Soviet Film

S. Michaels, in the cast of "The Return of Nathan Becker," now playing at the Little Theatre.

THE NEW FILM

"Ann Vickers" Not So Daring But Contains Several Effective Sequences

ANN VICKERS, a Radio Picture at Radio City Music Hall, with Irene Dunne and Walter Huston, directed by John Cromwell from Sinclair Lewis's novel.

* *

Considering the abbreviation necessary in the transcription of a novel to the screen, "Ann Vickers," the movie, is a fair representation of Lewis's novel. The book wasn't what you would call "pregnant with great ideas," although it was pretentious enough. All it amounted to was a snappily written serialized "Cosmopolitan" (or was it the "Ladies Home Journal"?) yarn. The movie, too, is entertaining and deftly produced.

So forget about the ballyhoo advertising that Radio Pictures is giving "Ann Vickers": "Sinclair Lewis dared to write what others have hinted . . . And the screen dares to produce what Lewis has written!" Just what did Lewis DARE to write? He was so courageous that he wrote a story about Ann, the "independent woman," who had one abortion, one child out of wedlock and four lovers; about Ann, the social worker, who has some horrible experiences observing the cruelties of a typical American prison and who later becomes superintendent of an ideal woman's prison in Greenwich Village, about the same woman who has courage to forgive, and to wait until her perfect lover, a judge whose only offense was taking stock market tips from litigants in his court, returns from three years of jail.

This reviewer, for one, can think of many more daring themes to write and make movies about; farm strikes, coal and silk strikes, hunger marches, etc. But let it go at that. John Cromwell, the director, had a tough enough time to get the abortion and the illegitimate child past the guardians of the public morals. That he achieves this by means of direct but delicate handling is all to his credit as a capable craftsman. (Of course, it is of considerable help that Ann later enters into holy matrimony with the father of her bastard.) Speaking of getting past the censor, it is this writer's opinion that Cromwell pulled a fast one in the Copperhead prison sequence. It is written in the Hays code for the movies that members of the priesthood may not be treated irreverently. But the nonsensical mouthings of the priest as he leads a condemned prisoner to the hangman's noose struck us as something akin to a satirical touch, and when in a brief flash he is seen to wipe his nose in a bored fashion as the prisoner is hanged, that suspicion is confirmed.

To those Hollywood movie workers who have the guts to protest against the centralized suppression of any criticism against the present capitalist set-up (and there are a few) we suggest the mild game of sabotage called "Outwitting the Censor," the aim of which will be to put over subtle digs against priests, politicians, presidents, etc., which will evade the not-so-bright minds of the censors. Come on, you members of the Hollywood John Reed Club!

—L. T. HURWITZ.

Stage and Screen

"The Pursuit of Happiness" Opens at Avon Monday; "Divine Drudge" Oct. 16

"The Pursuit of Happiness," a comedy of the American revolution, by Alan Child and Isabelle Loudon, will be Rowland Stebbins' first production of the season, opening next Monday night at the Avon Theatre. The cast is headed by Tonio Salwart, Peggy Conklin, Dennie Moore, Charles Waldron and Seth Arnold.

The Vicki Baum-John Golden play, "Divine Drudge," under the direction of Golden, will come to the Royale Theatre on Thursday night, October 26, following its out-of-town tryout, which begins at Jackson Heights on Oct. 16. Walter Abel, Mady Christians, Minor Watson, Tamara Geva and Josephine Hall head the cast.

"Yoshe Kalb," now playing at the Yiddish Art Theatre, will celebrate its 300th performance this evening. Maurice Schwartz's next production, "The Wise Men of Chelem," by Aaron Zeitlin, will open on Oct. 15.

Marie Pettes, who was injured on the day of the opening of "Amourette," is now back in the cast of the Clare Kummer comedy at Henry Miller's Theatre.

Tallulah Bankhead, who has been ill for some time, has shown much improvement. Following a fortnight's rest, she may be able to resume rehearsals in Owen Davis' "Jezebel," which Guthrie McClintic is planning to open at the Martin Beck Theatre late on October.

Jed Harris, who has been inactive for nearly two years, is planning to bring "The Green Bay Tree," a play by Mordaunt Sharp, to Broadway soon. O. P. Heggie and Leo G. Carroll will play important roles in the production.

Soviet Talkie in Yiddish. "Return of Nathan Becker" Opens in Newark Today

A novel device used for the first time in the Soviet film, "The Return of Nathan Becker," is Russia's summation of American civilization by a vivid presentation and cross section of American advertisements. It is the first Soviet statement on the conditions of the crisis in America ever to be shown on an American screen.

"The Return of Nathan Becker" opens today at the Little Theatre, 362 Broad Street, Newark.

Screen Notes

"Footlight Parade," a new Warner Bros. musical film, opened yesterday evening at the Strand Theatre with Ruby Keeler, James Cagney, Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Guy Kibbe in the leading roles. The screen play was written by Manuel Seff and James Seymour.

"I Loved A Woman," in which Edward G. Robinson is starred, moved from the Strand to the Hollywood Theatre yesterday.

Screen rights to "Heat Lightning," the Leon Abrams-George Abbott play now current at the Booth Theatre, have been purchased by Warner Bros.

"The Song of Songs," starring Marlene Dietrich, is now playing at Loew's State Theatre. Joe Laurie, Jr.'s "Memory Lane Revue" with 15 old-time actors, is the headline act on the stage bill.

WHAT'S ON

Thursday

"DIALECTIC Method in Literary Criticism," lecture by Laurence A. Wood at Pen and Hammer, 114 W. 21st St., at 8:30 p.m. Open Forum will follow talk.

* * *

PROF. H. W. L. DANA speaks on "War Danger" at the West Side Meeting House, 350 W. 110th St. (near Broadway). Admission 10c. Unemployed free. Auspices, West Side Br. F.S.U.

* * *

FILM Section Meeting at Workers Film and Photo League, 220 E. 14th St. Visitors welcome.

* * *

SYMPOSIUM of "What Is a United Front," Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., at 8 p.m. Auspices, The Nature Friends.

* * *

THE BIGGEST EVENT OF THE YEAR will take place at the American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, October 14, at 8 p.m. Program of Chamber Music, Negro Songs of Struggle and Spirituals, Piano Recital, Girls Sextette of Dramatized Revolutionary Songs, Negro String Trio and American Youth Club Art Presentation. Adm. 25c; with this ad 25c.

Tonight! — 8:30 — West Side Br. F. S. U.
Prof. H. W. L. Dana
Speaks on
"WAR DANGER"
West Side Meeting House
350 W. 110th St. (Near Broadway)
Admission 10c. — Unemployed FREE

CITY AFFAIRS
BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Daily Worker
OCT. 5th:
Film showing of "Land of Lenin" and the "Struggle for Bread." Also: Entertainment. Buffet. John Reed Club, at 383 Rodney St., Brooklyn.
OCT. 6th:
"Will the N.R.A. Bring Prosperity?" Lecture by Phil Bart, of the Daily Worker, given by the Lawrence Emery Br. I.L.D., at 2479 45th St., Brooklyn.
Max Bedacht, Central Comm. Communist Party, will lecture on "Hitler After 9 Months in Germany," at Brownsville Youth Center, 105 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn.
"Will the N.R.A. Bring Prosperity?" lecture by Milton Howard, of the Daily Worker, given by the Ella May Br. I.L.D. at 4109 13th Avenue, Brooklyn.

CLASSIFIED

COAT LOST at Anti-War Congress, St. Nicholas Arena, Sunday. Notify Mrs. Heighton, 515 Warren St., Boston, Mass.

LOST Collection List No. 48200, Union Book No. 14239, Bazaar tickets, St. Nicholas Arena. Return Daily Worker office.

THE "STEEL AND METAL WORKER," monthly organ of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, October, 1933. Three cents.

* * *

By CHARLOTTE TODES

The October "Steel and Metal Worker" continues to be crammed with news of the big steel struggles taking place in every important steel and metal center, and especially of strike victories won by the Steel and Metal Workers' Union. Rounding out the picture of the steel workers in motion, perhaps the most significant development in the present strike movement, there is an excellent batch of workers' correspondence reflecting the live interest taken by the steel workers in their union paper.

Every steel and metal worker will want to give his shopmate a copy of this issue, if only to read the short article by James M. Egan on now the Steel and Metal Workers' Union functions and how it differs from the American Federation of Labor. The article tells about these differences and shows how they have worked to the advantage of the workers in actual practice as a means of organizing workers for their economic interests. Such features should continue in the paper, and will enhance its interest and its purpose as a weapon for organizing the workers. Especially important would be the publication of short articles by those who have been in the leadership of recent strikes, drawing the lessons of these struggles.

An interesting section of the "Steel and Metal Worker," entitled "Our Union at Work," is devoted to discussion of the life of the local unions.

The "Steel and Metal Worker" is lacking in political material for the education of a new membership. The issue of the red scare discussed in the editorial does not come to grips with the question, nor does it explain with sufficient clarity the role of the Communists in the union. More political discussion to clarify this issue is necessary.

Steel and metal workers may obtain copies of the paper to read and distribute at the offices of the "Steel and Metal Worker," Room 238, 80 E. 11th St., New York, N. Y.

MUSIC

Philharmonic Season Opens Tonight at Carnegie Under Direction of Bruno Walter

The 96th season of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society opens this evening at Carnegie Hall. The first program, under the direction of Bruno Walter, will include Beethoven's Overture to "Coriolanus," Op. 62; Beethoven's Symphony No. 6 in F major ("Pastorale"), Op. 68 and Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Op. 68 by Brahms. This program will be repeated on Friday afternoon and on Saturday evening at Carnegie.

On Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, Walter will conduct the two Beethoven numbers, the tone-poem "Death and Transfiguration," by Strauss, and Berlioz's "Dance of the Sprites," "Dance of the Sylphs," and "Rakoczy March."

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 14.

Amusements

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S NEW PLAY
"AH, WILDERNESS!"
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:15; Mat. Thur., Sat. 2:15

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

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JIM MARTIN — A Stranger on the Scene — by QUIRT

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Central Organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1933

His Speech to the Legion

ROOSEVELT took an aeroplane to the Chicago Convention of the American Legion to grind his heel once more into the faces of the thousands of war veterans who are fighting for the cash payment of the bonus, and against the deep slashes in their compensation benefits.

Dropping, somewhat, the liberal mask that he has been wearing, Roosevelt, in a speech that had the unmistakable beat of war-time jingoism in it, declared to the veterans of the country that it is in the name of "national unity" that they must give up all hopes of the bonus, that they must endure the tremendous cuts in their compensation benefits.

Hitler is very fond of the same "national unity" phrase. Only the other day, he told his Fascist Storm Troopers that their **"duty was to destroy all those who would break our national unity."**

What is this "national unity" of which both Roosevelt and Hitler are so fond?

The phrase about "national unity" is nothing but **a cloak to conceal the fact that every capitalist ruler, be it Hitler or Roosevelt, is the agent and instrument of the capitalist class, in this instance, of the Morgan-Rockefeller clique of finance capitalists at Wall Street.**

The Roosevelt Government is not a government of "national unity." It is the government of the ruling capitalist class, of the Wall Street plunderers and exploiters, against the vast toiling propertyless population. It is to hide this fact that Roosevelt prates about "national unity."

* * * *

BEHIND the phrase of "national unity," the Roosevelt Government has gone ahead with a brutal program of driving down the veterans with the sole purpose of paying off the Wall Street banks and giant multi-millionaire capitalist investors!

Behind the phrase of "national unity," Roosevelt slashed $400,000,000 from the veterans' compensation.

But **he did not say that to "balance the budget" meant taking the $400,000,000 from the veterans in order to pay off part of the $750,000,000 government bond investments of the Wall Street banks.**

Roosevelt trampled on the bonus claims of the veterans in the name of "national unity."

But he did not tell the veterans that he appropriated within the last six months $600,000,000 for the regular Army and Navy budget, and an additional $325,000,000 from the so-called vast military pork barrel, ironically named the "public works fund," making a total of close to one billion dollars in a half year for the greatest war preparations program in history.

The funds, that should go for the bonus and veterans compensation, are going to build battleships and bombing planes! Roosevelt did not tell the veterans that.

Roosevelt had the gall to tell the veterans that his government **"is less and less willing to tolerate benefits for one group of citizens which must be paid for by others."**

He had the gall to say this after his agent in the R.F.C., Jesse Jones, has already handed out millions of the government funds to the rich railroads and banks, and has just promised big industry another billion in fat subsidies.

He had the gall to say that, after his administration has handed out millions upon millions to rich Southern plantation landlords, in generous bounties, for destroying cotton!

* * * *

IN a spirit of jingoism that can not be distinguished from the speeches of Hitler, Roosevelt declared:

"There are two enemies of national unity, sectionalism and class. If the spirit of class is allowed to grow strong or to prevail, it means the end of national unity and patriotism... If our social order means anything to us, it is worth defending every day of our life... I have called you to the colors again. As your commander-in-chief, I am confident you will respond."

In these words of Roosevelt, unmistakable, harsh, and brutal, is the spirit of capitalist-reactionary Fascism.

In these words, Roosevelt, in precisely the same way as the Fascist ruler Hitler, calls upon the military upper crust of the Legion to consider itself as the organized bulwark against the efforts, not only of the veterans, but of the whole toiling population to fight against the Wall Street starvation program of the Roosevelt Government.

And it is a call that has been answered. The bureaucracy of the American Legion, the rich businessmen, the Army officers, the capitalist politicians, have already joined with Roosevelt in the fight against the rank and file Legionnaires who want the bonus and adequate compensation benefits. This upper crust has already betrayed the decision of the last Legion Convention in favor of the bonus.

When Roosevelt sounds the war cry against the "spirit of class" he is summoning up every force of reaction and militarism to prepare to defend the interests of Wall Street against the rising anger of the world war veterans and the hungry masses everywhere.

Such a call is a call to the rank and file veterans to stand idly by while the Roosevelt Government plunders the people to fatten the bankers and the war budget.

Roosevelt's American Legion speech is a challenge to the rank and file veterans, as well as it is a challenge to the entire working class.

It is a challenge that can be fittingly answered by unremitting organization and struggle in every Post of the Legion, and by the growing fight of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

A united front of all rank and file veterans can force Roosevelt, the Wall Street agent and war-maker, to deliver to the veterans what is due them — their bonus and their compensation payments.

A Masked Fight

THE lady, Miss Perkins, whom the wily Roosevelt chose as the liberal window-dressing for his reactionary-militarist cabinet, spoke the other day before an assemblage of Catholic charity workers.

She proposed a high sounding, elaborate program, seemingly for the welfare of the working class.

But upon examination her program turns out to be exactly the same as the Roosevelt program of honey words and reactionary deeds.

Miss Perkins' speech was widely publicized as a "call for jobless insurance."

But is it? Far from it. It is actually a masked fight against the major demand of the American working class: Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the government and the employers.

Miss Perkins talks about "jobless insurance." But in the very same breath she denounces the "dole." Typical Rooseveltian trickery! What does she mean by that "dole" which she finds so distasteful?

She means Unemployment Insurance paid for by the government and bosses.

What does she mean by "jobless insurance." She means the taking of funds from workers who now have jobs, to set up a reserve fund for them, **to be paid out in the future!** She means that the workers shall pay for their own loss of jobs!

About the 17,000,000 workers now starving, Miss Perkins has nothing to say!

She proposes a public works program to take up slack in employment!

But what have you to say about the present Roosevelt public works program which is turning out to be the greatest war building program in the country's history, Miss Perkins? Is it not remarkably convenient for the Naval clique, which is now plundering the Public Works Fund, to have you set the workers' eyes on some distant program?

You talk proudly about the fact the "workers are benefitting under the codes." You quote statistics about higher wages.

But why are you so silent on the fact the cost of food has risen 18 per cent since your admired Roosevelt came into office? Why are you so silent on the fact that the codes legalize starvation wages? How does it come about that the 100,000 coal miners, the steel and auto workers find your codes so harsh and bitter, Miss Perkins? They find your codes to be slavery, Miss Perkins.

Your insistence that American workers be kept from the dangers of the "dole," coupled with your enthusiastic lying about the blessings of the codes, means, Miss Perkins, that you, together with the most reactionary exploiters and war-makers, are part of the capitalist fight against Unemployment Insurance for the jobless workers.

Your fine phrases cannot hide that.

Liberal Trickery

THE liberal pretensions of the Roosevelt Administration are beautifully illustrated by the behavior of Secretary Perkins' Department of Labor in the matter of admitting Tom Mann, British Communist and veteran of nearly fifty years of fighting in the class struggle.

Secretary Perkins claims to have "liberalized" the immigration regulations regarding the admittance of foreign visitors to the United States. The hypocrisy of her claims can find no better proof than the delay in granting Tom Mann's visa.

As the "New York American" exultingly points out, "Mann's visa was not granted by the American Consul in London until too late for him to attend the United States Congress Against War." This bit of sly trickery is one side of the medal, with the threatened brutal deportation to Bulgaria of Antonoff as the other.

A Job for Honest Socialists

MEMBERS of the Socialist Party who served as delegates to the United States Congress Against War, if their radical speeches are to be accepted at their face value, cannot avoid a clear-cut stand on the arrest and pending trial of the twenty-three anti-fascist workers in the "Socialist City," Milwaukee.

We particularly single out those leading socialists like J. B. Mathews, Mary Fox, David Lesser and Paul Porter, who actively participated both in the preparatory work for the Congress and in the Congress itself. On these leading people, particularly, the responsibility falls for a clear cut and decisive stand against the social-fascist policies and acts of the Socialist Party leadership.

The decisions of the Anti-War Congress were unanimously made. The Socialist delegates in the congress, including those named, joined with the representatives of the hundreds of other workers' organizations in declaring their determination to resist imperialist war and fascism, and **"all developments leading to fascism** in this country and abroad." The Congress decided "to form **committees of action against war and fascism in every important center and industry,"** and declared that, **"only the rousing and organizing of the masses...can effectively combat war."**

In the closing session of the United States Congress Against War, the leading socialist, J. B. Mathews, unconditionally stated:

"This Congress is living proof of the possibility of united action between Communists and Socialists."

* * * *

YET, while these socialists in the Congress were making such declarations and subscribing apparently whole-heartedly to the militant program against war and fascism, the Socialist Party—**their party**—was actively **sabotaging** both the Congress and the anti-war, anti-fascist struggle.

Milwaukee affords the clearest example.

Hans Luther, the ambassador of the murderous Hitler regime, was invited by the city's bankers to visit Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee workers were aroused as the Anti-War Congress decided the workers should be aroused against fascism. They decided to demonstrate against this fascist representative; they decided to make this an occasion on which to categorically demand the release of Thaelmann, Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff, Tanev and all other anti-fascist fighters in Germany.

These workers, led by the Communist Party, went to the Socialist Mayor, Daniel W. Hoan, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and requested a permit for a demonstration before the Milwaukee Club, where ambassador Luther was scheduled to speak.

Mayor Hoan refused these workers a permit for the demonstration.

More than that, Mayor Hoan ordered out his "socialist" police to break up the demonstration, to club the workers. Men, women and children were severely beaten. Twenty-three workers are now awaiting trial charged with "rioting," "unlawful assembly," "inciting to riot," and "resisting police." They now face jail sentences ranging up to three years.

The warrants for the arrest of these workers were made out by the socialist city attorney.

All this was done in defense of fascism, to prevent a workers' demonstration against fascist terror, by a socialist administration, in fact by Mayor Hoan, who has been made national chairman of the anti-fascist committee set up by the Socialist Party.

This shows that their sabotage of the Anti-War Congress, their refusal to join a united front against fascism, the setting up of their own so-called anti-fascist body, their support for the N.R.A., etc. was all done to prevent a real struggle against fascism, in fact to pave the way for fascism as did the German Social-Democrats.

* * * *

SOCIALIST workers, honestly against war and against fascism, cannot go along with such leaders or with such a party. The socialist workers who have pledged themselves to the program adopted at the Anti-War Congress cannot remain quiet while workers demonstrating against fascist terror are clubbed and jailed at the order of the socialist city officials of Milwaukee.

Every branch of the Socialist Party, every workers' organization should immediately register their emphatic protest. Resolutions should be adopted; wires should be sent to Mayor Hoan expressing the indignation of the workers and demanding the immediate release of the twenty-three imprisoned workers.

Socialist supporters of the Anti-War Congress can best prove the sincerity of their militant speeches by taking the lead in this fight to force the release of the Milwaukee workers, whose only "crime" is their fight against fascism, including the social-fascism of Hoan, Hillouit, Thomas and company.

THE MINERS SIGN THE CODE

—By Burck

U. S. Engineer Praises Moscow Sanitary Plant

"Far Ahead of Philadelphia; Progress Made in Other Respects Most Outstanding; People Happy and Busy"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The waterworks and sewage disposal plant of Moscow is in many cases far ahead of American practice, according to Isaac S. Walker, consulting engineer of this city, who has just returned from a three months' stay in the Soviet Union as consultant to the Moscow Municipal Administration.

"Philadelphia built its sewage disposal plant ten years after Moscow built its plant and yet today the Moscow plant is far better plant than the one in Philadelphia. Philadelphia dumps three-fourths of its raw sewage into the river while Moscow has long ago treated every bit of its sewage," said Mr. Walker.

Walker had been scheduled to stay 18 months in Moscow but left after less than 90 days because work on the waterworks and sewage disposal projects had progressed so rapidly.

"I have been forced to overhaul many of my previous impressions of Soviet Russia," the engineer added, "and although there are failures in portions of the Soviet Five-Year Plan, yet the progress made in other respects is most outstanding.

"The people in and about Moscow do not present the haunted picture so often painted, but appear to be happy and busy. There is an undercurrent of bustling activity and a very marked air of enthusiasm," he said, "and the government seems to enjoy the popular support of the people at large."

Mr. Walker said that he was never once molested in all his stay and never stopped from going anywhere, but that he really felt a greater degree of personal safety than he did on the streets of some large American cities.

He commented upon the fact that although the people are shabbily dressed, the health of the people is noticeably good.

While in Russia, he attended services regularly in Russian churches and saw no evidences of any one being molested who wished to attend church.

Irish Workers of Boston Hail Gralton

By an Irish Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—Two hundred or more Irish men and women who recently attended a meeting of the Irish Workers' Club in Boston, at which Jim Gralton, lately deported from his native Ireland by the de Valera Free State government for his efforts to rescue Irish workers and peasants from hunger, evictions and the terror of Fascism, were surprised and pleased to hear that a strong Communist movement was in progress in Ireland.

When Gralton, a straightforward, convincing speaker, explained that not only was there a powerful Communist surge in Ireland, but that the movement was carried on and sanctioned by the mass of Irish workers and peasants and not by some outside, "foreign" forces, as opposition propaganda attempts to assert, he received enthusiastic approval.

The meeting, which was the first step of the Irish Workers' Club to solidify the ranks of the Irish working class in this vicinity and to fight in this unity, not only of numbers, but of purpose, to secure better living conditions both here and in Ireland.

Several persons, hecklers planted by selfish interests, attempted to create an antagonism between the audience and the speaker, but they were in such a small minority and their disruptive efforts so unsympathetically received by the crowd that they finally gave up.

A stirring appeal for united action by the Irish workers in disregard of political and religious differences was made by Jack McCarthy, district organizer of the Trade Union Unity League.

Cormac O'Flaherty, secretary of the Irish Workers' Club of Boston, as chairman, conducted the meeting capably.

—Padraic O'Flaherty, (Signature authorized).

Goebbels Plans 150,000 Mass Meetings to Whip Up Masses for Hitler

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Over 150,000 mass meetings will be held throughout Germany within the next two months as part of a gigantic Nazi propaganda drive scheduled by Propaganda Minister Goebbels.

With winter approaching, the Fascist rulers of Germany are planning this tremendous enthusiasm campaign to feed the German masses circuses and fireworks, martial music and flags, instead of the food and warmth they are unable to give them.

5 Youth Delegates to Paris Congress Arrive This Morning

To Tour U.S. Reporting on World Youth Meet Against War

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The five American delegates to the World Youth Congress Against Fascism and War, held in Paris September 22-24, are returning today on the Lafayette, docking at 9 a.m., at the foot of W. 15th St.

The Congress was described by Henri Barbusse, in his addresses to the United States Congress Against War, as the greatest international gathering of youth the world has ever seen, with delegates from practically every country of Europe, and from China, Japan, South America, Cuba and Morocco.

The American delegates were Thomas Joyce, marine worker; Louis Williams, worker in the Detroit Ford plant; Phil Rosengarten, member of the International Workers Order, Youth Section, who is facing trial for defying an injunction against picketing; Clemens Straus, young worker from Waterbury, Conn., of the National Lithuanian Youth Federation; and Toivo Oja, young Finnish worker of Gardner, Mass.

They will speak in several cities near New York before making their report to the youth of New York. All youth organizations who wish to secure the delegates as speakers should act immediately, since their speaking schedule is almost filled. For this purpose, write to Youth Committee, 104 Fifth Ave., Room 1610.

Spanish Cabinet Out as Cortes Votes Two to One Against Lerroux

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The Conservative government headed by Alejandro Lerroux fell yesterday after four weeks of rule, when it was defeated by 189 to 91 votes in the Cortes, Spanish Parliament.

The President of the Cortes suspended all sessions and Spain is in a turmoil with rumors of a dictatorship flying about Madrid.

Lindberghs Land in England After Flight from Town in Norway

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 4.—Col. Lindbergh and his wife flew here today from Stavanger, Norway, arriving at 4:50 p. m. They covered the distance of 700 miles in less than six hours.

Cuban Government Jails Opponents

A. B. C. Leaders in Hiding as Grau Regime Announces Drastic Measures "To Protect Foreign Life and Property"

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—While Havana, drenched by a torrential rain, waited for a hurricane, coming up from the Southeast, to strike it, the Grau San Martin government went about arresting political opponents.

General Mario Menocal, former Cuban President, and Colonel Carlos Mendieta, Liberal leader, fled the city as police and soldiers started a round-up of members of the A. B. C. secret society. Among the A.B.C. leaders in hiding were Martinez Saenz and Carlos Saladrigas.

Troops are patrolling the streets in trucks and armored cars, while a heavy guard is maintained around the Presidential Palace and the National Hotel, scene of the bitter fighting between the rebellious officers and the army.

President Grau appealed to the American government for recognition, holding that the bloodshed in the streets of Havana had established his regime's authority as undisputed master of Cuba.

Grau San Martin announced drastic measures "to bring order and protect foreign life and property," claiming "peace now reigns throughout the island."

Embattled workers are still in possession of more than 15 sugar mills in the interior, with no reports of the success or failure of the government troops sent to oust them.

The labor federation and the Communist Party are making feverish preparations to resist the government's impending frontal onslaught on the labor movement in its effort to prove to Wall Street that it "deserves American recognition."

Ford Workers Take Stand for Cuban Masses' Struggle

Recall Protest Cuban Masses Against Ford Dearborn Massacre

DEARBORN, Mich., Oct. 4.—More than 800 Dearborn workers, at an election meeting in the Salina School Sunday, called by the Workers United Front, voted unanimously to send a resolution to President Roosevelt, demanding the immediate withdrawal of American armed forces from Cuban waters. They also sent a resolution to the Cuban workers and peasants, pledging support in their fight for freedom.

In introducing the resolution, William Goetz, member of the Young Communist League and candidate of the United Front for City Council, pointed out that the Cuban workers had organized a protest demonstration following the Dearborn massacre of March 7, 1932, when four workers were murdered by the armed thugs of Henry Ford. At that time, the Cuban workers captured a Havana radio station in order to tell the working masses of Cuba about Ford's bloody crime.

War Veteran Compares "Protection" in Cuba With Police Clubs Here

(By a Vet Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Intervention and blockade in Cuba—the same old story for our bosses and the imperialist junkers. They destroy cities and buildings that workers have built for centuries in misery.

The only excuse they have is protection of our citizens in other countries where other workers, under the boots of other bosses, are struggling for freedom. Well, if it's so, that our J. P. Morgan and Angel Roosevelt care so much for our citizens in other countries, then why do they lynch our citizens at home and electrocute them, black and white—those who are workers struggling for better conditions, and who get framed up for doing so.

I went over in the war to make the world safe for democracy, and I stopped three German bullets, spent two days and one night in No-Man's Land, four months and a half in a German hospital as a prisoner of war, and eight months in the army of occupation to watch the Germans. Now I am crippled for life.

I try to protest myself against starvation and misery in the richest country in the world. When I go out with the rest of my buddies and demand a half-decent living, they protect me as a hero and American citizen, with a police club over my head. They knock me unconscious to get me more educated. They make a more militant worker out of me and put me wise on how to protect them in a future world war, which is coming any time now.

There is no time to waste—strike while the iron is hot. I appeal to the ex-servicemen to organize themselves in the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and fight together for their own benefit. No time to waste. Strike while it's hot.

JOE ZIELINSKI
(Signature Authorized)

Hoover Mentioned in Gov't Mail Contract Bribe Investigation

Official Got $100,000 to Use His Influence in Ship Grab

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The name of former President Hoover was yesterday brought into the current Senate investigation of the administration of ocean mail contracts.

It was shown that J. K. Dockendorf, president of the Black Diamond Steamship Corporation, had paid $100,000 to William Donovan, former Assistant Attorney General, for his services in getting the influence of President Hoover to favor his shipping line against the other competing ones.

The payment of the money is admitted, but the Hoover influence is denied by Dockendorf. He was unable to satisfactorily explain, however, what he meant by his secret letter to a friend where he mentioned that "he had to play politics that made me go as high as the President."

Get Emergency Order for Bullets

CLEVELAND, O.—The National Acme of Cleveland is now manufacturing bullets and shells for the U. S. government. This was an emergency order. These bullets will probably be used to shoot down the workers of Cuba.

The average wage for the 40-hour week is only about $20 per week. There are less workers employed in the shop, producing more work than before.

The workers of National Acme are seriously discussing the question of organization. This can be seen by the amount of literature and Daily Workers sold in front of the shop.

Workers of National Acme, organize into the Steel and Metal Workers Union, to fight for higher wages and better conditions.

LET 'EM HOWL

By a Worker Correspondent

BOISE, Idaho.—People who have to work for their bread are nearing the point of starvation every day as the prices of groceries are raising all the time. Wages are being cut right and left, two days this week at less than half wages. Even the preachers are howling on account of no money coming in.

Irish Workers Like C. P. Program

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—As an Irish-American worker, I want to tell you the recent articles on Gralton, Irish Fascism, etc., were very useful in contacting Irish workers.

All Irishmen register their hatred of O'Duffy fascism when you mention it, and then one has only to point out the clear fighting stand of the Communist Party in contrast with De Valera speeches and no action. This "no action" of De Valera's showed itself when he refused to take action against O'Duffy for openly violating the Public Safety Act in Bandon County Cork.

Republican workers of Ireland received another jolt when Fianna Fail permitted the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army to be raided, as they did also when Fianna Fail deported Jim Gralton, a real worker revolutionary, from his native birthplace.

The Irish Republican workers, however, are not being lulled to inactivity in their cause. On the contrary, now more than ever, they are organizing in the trade unions, amongst the I.R.A. and into the Communist Party of Ireland to defeat O'Duffy fascism, its ally, British imperialism-capitalism, and its counterpart in Ireland, the horde of native capitalists, gombeens and seonins, which infest the country and must be defeated before the workers can rise to and elevate their native culture which Connolly in 1916 aspired to by fighting and dying for a workers and working farmers' government.

U. S. Sailor Reports Nazi Horrors in Hamburg

Worker Shot Dead for Refusing to Give Nazi Salute; Rebellious Storm Troopers Shot; Communist Propaganda Everywhere

NEW YORK.—First-hand reports of Nazi horrors in Hamburg and Berlin were brought back to New York this week by an American sailor from Germany.

In an account received by the Daily Worker from this sailor, whose name is withheld as he is still working on a ship, murder and terror, and the reaction of the masses of workers, are reported from first-hand observation.

"Tuesday evening, September 5, I was walking along a street in the working-class district of Hamburg," the sailor writes. "Few people were on the streets. The stores were still open. It was not yet seven o'clock. It was getting dark. Days shorten fast in Germany in the fall. A chill in the air came in with nightfall. I turned a corner.

"Ahead on the next block there was a crowd of people. Pushing my way, I looked.

Pool of Blood on Pavement

"A man in rough working clothes lay stretched out on the cobblestones, blood soaking his clothes, draining into a little pool in a hole in the pavement.

"'What happened?' I asked the man next to me. He stared at me in silence. The muscles in his jaw tensed and loosened rapidly.

"'Hitler men came down the street,' he said. 'They made the Hitler salute and this worker refused to salute. They shot him.'

"The man turned and stared at the dead man in the street.

Nazi Machine Gun Auto

"A big car came tearing down the street. The people around the body quickly moved off into doorways, houses. I beat it into a nearby door.

"The big car, filled with police and brown-uniformed Nazis, stopped alongside the body. A machine-gun was mounted on the car and the police and Nazis were armed with rifles. Without moving from the car they watched the street, the houses.

"Down the street came a policeman, pushing a cart before him. He stopped by the dead worker. Picking the dead man up by the arms, he dumped the body into the car. He marched away down the street, pushing the cart before him. The big car moved slowly after him.

"Hideous in the dusk, the empty cobbled street, dark houses, the body in the cart clattering down the street, the big car with the murderers slowly following. Except for the car and the shiny guns, it seemed a nightmare out of the Middle Ages. White Terror of the ruling class. Fascism.

Hitler Troops Shot for Communist Propaganda

"Friday, September 8, in Berlin two special security troopers were taken out behind the jail and shot. Communist Party literature had been found on them and in their rooms.

"Sunday, September 10, the Nazis had prepared for an immense parade through the streets of Hamburg. A thin, trickling crowd lined the streets. A street car came down the street. To the amazement and varied emotions of the waiting crowd, on the rear of the street-car there was painted the slogan: 'Down with Hitler Fascism—Red Front—Communist Party of Hamburg.'

"I spoke to a worker in Hamburg about two airplanes flying low over the city.

"'Yes,' he said. 'Hitler thinks he can fool us into thinking the crisis is over, that everything is fine, by flying airplanes back and forth all day—the same two every day.'

Hamburg Flooded with Red Literature

"Saturday night, September 16, was a gala night for the Nazis in Hamburg. A big ship, the S.S. Capalonia, had been fitted up for an exhibition of the products sold in Hamburg. At their own expense numerous small merchants had transferred their stock to little booths aboard the ship. Admittance to the exhibit was thirty pfennings. All proceeds were to go to the National Socialist Party.

"One thing spoiled the evening. After many fine speeches of the 'glorious revolution' and the Third Reich 'of the German peoples,' the ship was found to be filled with subversive literature. In fact it was flooded with Communist leaflets denouncing Hitler's Fascism and the National Socialists (the Nazis)."